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Hertfordshire Melody"

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THE
HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY;
OR,
PSALM-SINGERS RECREATION.

BEING A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
PSALMS, HYMNS, ANTHEMS, &c.
ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS:

To which is prefixed,
A NEW, CONCISE, and EASY INTRODUCTION to the Art of SINGING; and a
Copious DICTIONARY of the TERMS made Use of in MUSIC.

By JOHN IVERY,
TEACHER OF MUSIC AT NORTHAW IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

LONDON:

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T H E
P R E F A C E.

TH E R E is no application of the human mind affords more real pleasure and satisfaction than the study and practice of MUSICK. Possessed of this DIVINE SCIENCE, one may be said to be truly happy, at least, so far as happiness can be supposed to reach in this sublunary state. The lover of MUSICK has a perpetual fund of entertainment within himself; his hours of SOLITUDE are hours of CHEARFULNESS; and society itself is sweetened by the delicious influence of HARMONY.

But of all the various branches of MUSICK, none merits more our attention, none yields a more CELESTIAL satisfaction than the study and practice of PSALMODY, OF CHURCH-MUSIC; it expels from our souls all gloom and sadness; it raises our spirits, delights our ears, recreates our minds, and fills our souls with pure and HEAVENLY thoughts, that nothing remains in us but PEACE and TRANQUILITY; it diffuses a calm serenity around us; and, as much as possible, gives a fore-taste of the JOYS ABOVE, so as to make us ambitious of the full fruition thereof, after we depart from this transitory life.

The P R E F A C E.

Actuated by an earnest desire to promote the knowledge of this DIVINE SCIENCE, I have been induced to contribute my mite: in the introductory part, to which I have endeavoured to lay down such plain and easy rules as cannot fail to enable the learner to acquire a competent knowledge thereof with ease and expedition. The PSALM-TUNES are collected from the most approved modern authors, several of them never before in print, and are set in THREE and FOUR parts, so as to be sung either in the choir or in the school. An uncommon attention has been paid to the composition of the MUSIC of the ANTHEMS; and also to that of the HYMNS for particular festivals.

And to render the whole as extensively useful as possible, I have added a copious DICTIONARY of MUSICAL TERMS, chiefly with a view to elucidate the subjects of Psalmody. So that I flatter myself this small treatise will be found USEFUL, ENTERTAINING, and INSTRUCTIVE.

Thus, concluding with the advice of the Apostle St. James,

*Is any among you afflicted? Let him pray.
Is any merry? Let him sing psalms.*

I remain the public's most obedient,

Humble servant,

JOHN IVERY.

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

The GAMUT or SCALE of MUSIC.

G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
							
fol	la	mi	fa	fol	la	fa	fol
G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
							
fol	la	mi	fa	fol	la	fa	fol
G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
							
fol	la	mi	fa	fol	la	fa	fol

The first thing necessary to be learned, in order to attain knowledge in Music, is the Gamut or Scale of Music; wherein

is shewn the Degrees by which a Voice naturally or artificially may either ascend or descend; these Degrees are numbered by Sevens, and may be taught by any names of things, so the number of seven be observed in ascending or descending by degrees. Our common Diatonick Scale, to distinguish these seven Degrees, makes use of the seven first Letters of the Alphabet, viz. A. B. C. D. E. F. and G. after which follow A. B. C. &c. over again as often as the compass of the Music doth require; the order of these are as you see in the adjoined Scale. In ascending we reckon them forward, as A. B. C. &c. in descending backward, as G. F. E. &c. where note, that every eighth letter, together with its Degree of Sound, whether you reckon it upwards or downwards, is still the like as well in Nature as Denomination.

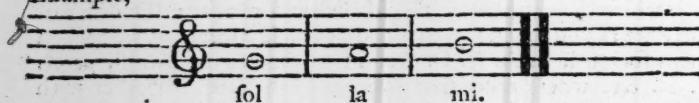
The next thing to be observed in the above-mentioned Scale, are the Cliffs, viz. the Bass or F faut Cliff, thus,  and is commonly set on the fourth-line, counting always from the bottom; the Tenor, or C solfaut Cliff marked thus,  and

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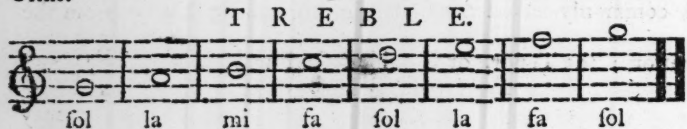
may be set on any of the five lines; the Treble, or G solreut

Cliff, marked thus,  or thus,  and is most commonly

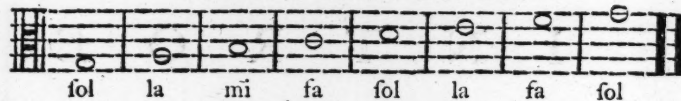
set on the second line; which Cliffs are Keys or inlets to the knowledge of the notes; for should we place a note on any of the five lines, and put no Cliff at the begining, we cannot call it by any name; but with a Cliff placed there, we may easily find the name of any Note by counting up or down from the Cliff; but for your instruction I shall give you some farther Examples as follow:---Place the Treble Cliff upon the second line, which is G solreut, and all the notes ascending or descending must be called by the same name as they stand in the Gamut. Example,



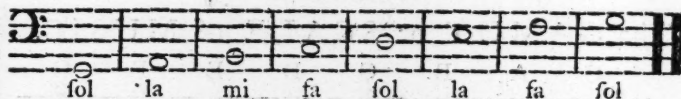
You see here are three Notes, the first upon the same line as the Cliff, which is G, and called fol; the second in the space above it, which is A, and called la; the third upon the middle line, which is B, and called mi: but for your better understanding I will set down eight notes in the three several Cliffs.



COUNTER TENOR.



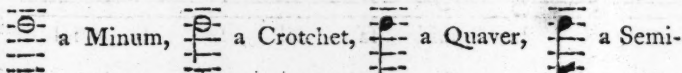
B A S S.



Compare these notes with the Scale of Music, and you will find what I have said, as to the right naming of your notes, to be true; which, with the Cliff you intend to practice in, you must be careful to know readily, and the names of all your lines and spaces which the Cliff lets you into, also the proper monosyllables belonging to it; which is always used in solfaing, and thus much for the Gamut.

NOTES and CHARACTERS used in Music.

I shall now proceed to give you some account of the Notes and Characters used in Music as well to express sounds as to denote silence; and of the first kind there are six only now generally made use of, and are made after this manner, viz. a Semibreve,



To remember the difference,

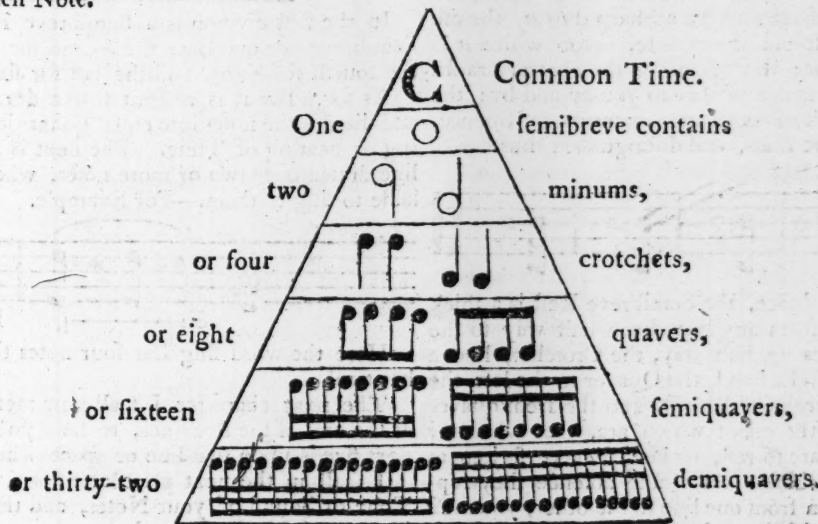
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you may observe, a Semibreve to be somewhat like the letter O, open and without any stroke or tail to it, either upwards or downwards; a Minim is that open mark with a tail to it; a Crotchet has a black head with a plain tail or stroke, either up or down; a Quaver is when the tail has one dash added to it; a Semiquaver has two; and a Demiquaver three; as you may observe in their several figures expressed before.—Now concerning the length of each Note.

A Semibreve is as long in fingering as while you may tell four strokes of a large pendulum clock, a Minim half so long, a Crotchet a quarter, a Quaver $\frac{1}{8}$, a Semiquaver $\frac{1}{16}$, a Demiquaver $\frac{1}{32}$; but for your farther instruction I shall give you a scheme of the six notes, by which you may much plainer distinguish what proportion they bare to each other.—Here follows the Scheme:



A :

These

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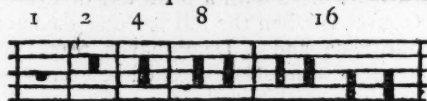
These are what we call Notes, and you may observe by this Scale, that one Semibreve includes or is as long as two Minims, a Minim as two Crotchets, a Crotchet as two Quavers, a Quaver as two Semiquavers, and a Semiquaver as two Demiquavers; for a farther illustration suppose a Semibreve divided into two equal parts, they are Minims; if into four, they are Crotchets, and so on to thirty-two parts which are Demiquavers; as you see above.

The next thing relating to Sound, as well as the fix notes, are Flats and Sharps; a Flat is made thus *b*, a Sharp thus *♯*, the use of the Flat is to lower the sound of any note, before which it is placed half a Note or Tone; the Sharp on the contrary raises it so much, which I shall make plainer to you by and by; the next Characters I shall speak of are Rests, or marks for Silence, placed on any part of the five lines, and distinguished thus.



To explain them, for instance, the Semibreve Rest is a thick stroke (as you see) drawn from any line down half way to the next, the Minim Rest goes up half way, the Crotchet, like a renter-hook, turns to the right hand, the Quaver to the left, the Semiquaver with a double stroke to the left, and the Demiquaver a treble stroke to the left; the use of which are, that wherever you meet with them, you are to rest, or keep silence, so long as you would be performing those notes whose absence they supply; when a stroke is drawn from one line to the other, you must not think it a Semibreve and Minim Rest joined, but two Semi-

breves; and when drawn to another line it is four: Observe, the Semibreve Rest is always a whole Bar in any sort of Time whatever, which you will better understand when I come to speak of Time, but here is an example of what is now mentioned;



In the first division is a Semibreve Rest, which stands for a Semibreve, or one Bar, the second for two, the third for four, the fourth for eight, and the last for sixteen Bars.

As for a Bar it is a strait stroke drawn across the five lines, and divides the notes into equal quantities, in order to the keeping or beating of Time. The next is a Tie, which is a slurr'd line drawn over two or more notes, when there is but one syllable to sing to them.—For Example.



Here the word sing has four notes tied, and the last syllable has two.

The next character I shall now mention is a Direct *∞* made at the end of the five lines, to shew you that the first note in the next five is upon that line or space where the Direct is placed.

I shall in the next place attempt something concerning the Tone or Sound of your Notes, and the further use of Flats and Sharps, as I before hinted.

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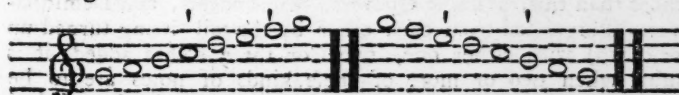
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Concerning the TONE or SOUND of NOTES.

Having given an account of the Gamut, the six kinds of Notes, and other characters thereunto belonging, I shall now proceed to some directions relating to the Tone or Sound of the Notes, which, when placed upon the five lines as they ascend or descend, that is from line to space, and from space to line, are accounted either tones or semitones, that is whole notes or half notes, and are distinguished one from another by the three columns of names in the Gamut; for instance from Gamut to are is a whole tone, from are to bmi another; from bmi to C faut but half a tone; from C faut to D solre a whole tone; from D solre, to E lami the same, from E lami to F faut but half a tone, from F faut to G solreut a whole tone, and so up to the top of the Gamut; and if it was possible for a gradual progression to take in a thousand notes more they must all ascend in the same proportion of sound as the first eight notes do, which I have above mentioned.

Now you may remember without book the whole Tones from the half Tones, only by observing, that from B to C, and from E to F ascending, and from F to E, and from C to B, descending, are the half Tones, all the rest are whole Tones, and in following from mi to fa, and from la to fa, are the half Tones descending.

I shall explain this by setting down eight notes in the G Cliff, marking with a stroke the note that riseth or falleth half a Tone.



fol la mi fa fol la fa fol. fol fa la fol fa mi la fol.

Here you may observe, that fa, or C fa, riseth half a Tone above mi or B fa bemi, and fa, or F faut, riseth half a Tone above la or E la, then descending, it must be but half a note from fa to la, or mi, as I before hinted.

Now you must observe that all whole Tones have a cheerful sound, and all half Tones a melancholy one, either rising or falling, and I know of no better way to learn them, than by applying to some skilful person, either to sing the eight notes over to you, till such time as you can retain the sound yourself.

The use of FLATS and SHARPS.

I come now to explain to you the use of Flats and Sharps, and, as I told you, they raised or sunk any note they are put before half a note or tone, I will make it plain by a short instance

or two as thus, these notes are a full tone from each other, but place a Flat before mi, and it is but half a tone

from la to mi, thus, In like manner I will put

down two more notes, thus, to shew from mi to

fa is but half a tone, but with a Sharp before it, makes it a whole tone: If a Flat or Sharp is placed at the beginning

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beginning of the five lines, it affects every note upon that line or space, for instance thus,  A Flat placed upon B, shews all the notes upon that line must be sung flat, unless contradicted by a Sharp. The like rule must be observed in Sharps.

There is a character called a Natural, and made thus , the quality of it is to reduce any note made flat or sharp, by the governing Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of the lines, to its primitive sound, as it stands in the Gamut: As for instance, a Flat, placed in B, at the beginning of the line, makes all notes in that line flat, unless contradicted by a Sharp or Natural.

And although this Character is used in our modern Music, especially the Italian, yet I do not see there is any great occasion for it, because Flats and Sharps, produce the very same effect, and as it occasions a note sometimes to be sung flat as well as sharp, it often serves rather to puzzle than to help a young proficient in his performance.

Concerning the LENGTH of NOTES.

Having explained the six kinds of Notes, now made use of, and given you a Scale as they lessen in proportion, till a Semibreve becomes divided into thirty-two Demiquavers, I shall add one familiar instance for your farther instruction, which I hope will give you a clear and just idea of the proportion of every note with regard to each other.

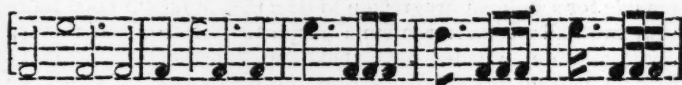
Suppose then an inch was the length of a Semibreve, divided into two equal parts they become minims, the next division

makes them Crotchets, the next Quavers, then Semiquavers, and lastly Demiquavers; so that a Minim may be accounted half an inch, a Crotchet, a fourth, a Quaver an eighth, a Semiquaver, a sixteenth, and a Demiquaver a thirty-second, part of an inch or Semibreve.

The Point of Addition is a little dot, which makes the note half as much more, and is always put on the right side thus,



and so after any other note as the composer has occasion for it. But to explain it more particularly, I shall give you a short scheme, after the same manner as that you have already had, which take as follows.



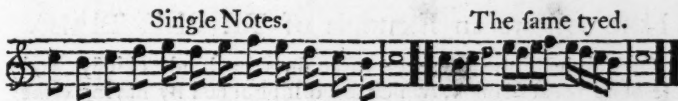
Observe, that as one semibreve is as long as two minims, a prick'd Semibreve is as long as three, and the same rule holds in proportion with respect to any other note.

Now you may observe in this scheme, as well as the other, some of the notes have either one, two, or three strokes made through the tails, tying two or more together, which is no more than this, as single Quavers, Semiquavers, and Demiquavers distinguished from each other by the tail (being turned up or down) with either one, two, or three dashes added, it is usual when two or more of these kinds of notes are to be sung to one syllable, they are not made single, but dashed through

through the tails all at once, as occasion requires; for instance, suppose two Semiquavers and one Quaver to be sung to one

syllable, you should not prick them down thus,  but

thus  and in lessons that have many of them, the strokes through the tails are a help to the sight and you may more easily discover how many there are of each kind in a Bar than if they were single.—For Example.



The single notes are not so distinct to the eye, as those that are tied four and four together, for which reason this kind of tying is of great use to facilitate the performance of any lesson wherein they are made use of, especially in quick vocal and instrumental Music. I have been the more particular, because I would not let any thing escape you that is necessary to be known towards your attaining to the performance of a plain Hymn or a Psalm Tune. I shall now add some instructions for keeping and beating of Time, then leave you to the practice of a few short lessons, as preliminaries to the performance of the several Psalms and Anthems, I shall leave with you for your farther practice and improvement.

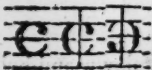
Of BEATING and KEEPING of TIME.

This is a thing necessary to be observed in a Musical performance, That without an exact agreement among the several performers, it is impossible to do it as it ought to be done.

Time is a certain and positive way of measuring the Notes and Rests made use of in a piece of Music, whether vocal or instrumental, and if rightly observed, occasions the performance to be exact, and all the parts, whether two or more, will fall in with each other, according to the intention of the composer.

There are several kinds of Time invented for the sake of variety, and may all properly be reduced to two sorts, that is Common and Triple Time; which is measured either by an even or an odd quantity, as four or three. But before I go on, I beg of you to remember I mentioned a Bar, which is a plain stroke drawn across the five lines, and serves to make an equal division of a song or lesson, as to the Notes or Rests in it, not for number but quantity, so that if a lesson is composed in Common Time, the Bar is put between every Semibreve or so many lesser notes as make one, throughout the lesson; a Double Bar is the end of a strain.

Of Common Time there are three kinds, which are marked

thus,  or 2, The first denotes a very slow movement, the second a middling movement, and the two last a quick movement; now one of these is always placed at the beginning of a lesson, immediately before or after the Cliff, which governs the whole song, if not contradicted by any other sign; and the way of beating this Time, is by putting the hand down at

at

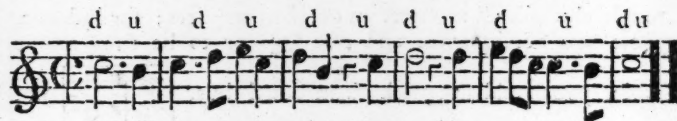
at the beginning of every Bar, and taking it up when the Bar is half gone; for instance, one semibreve fills a Bar, and if your lesson consists of Semibreves you must strike your hand down at the beginning of that note and take it up at the last half; if Minums, one down and one up; if Crotchets, two down and two up; the like equal division must be made with regard to all lesser notes.

You may practice beating of Time, even without singing, by only repeating one, two, three, four, as leisurely as the click or sound of the pendulum of a large clock moves, striking your hand down at one, and taking it up at three and four of these strokes in the length of a Semibreve, which note, or that Quantity in lesser Notes or Rests, makes a Bar in Common Time—Examples as follow.

Here is an example with the Second Mark or Mood for Common-Time at the beginning, and the letters d and u placed over the proper notes, which should be down or up.



In the first Bar is a Semibreve, sung half down and half up; in the second two Minums, one down and one up; in the third, is four Crotchets, two down and two up; in the fourth eight Quavers, four down and four up, and every Bar is of an equal length in performing. But to make it plainer to you, I will give you a lesson with pricked Notes and Rests.

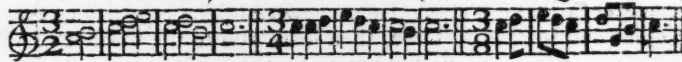


In the first Bar is a pricked Minum, and you must observe to take up your hand at the prick, which is the last third part of that Note, as likewise in the third and fourth Bars; there is a Crotchet Rest, which you must take your hand up at telling one softly to yourself, for you are to observe, that it helps to make up the several Notes in those Bars the length of a Semibreve.

Here follows an Example of TRIPLE TIME.

Of Triple Time there are three sorts or kinds chiefly made use of in vocal Musick, which are distinguished by having either three Minums, three Crotchets, or three Quavers in each Bar; two thirds of each Bar with the hand down, and one up, and is known by their several signs or moods marked thus.— $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, which are likewise put at the beginning of the first five lines, as the signs for Common Time are, of which I will give three examples.

First in Minums, second Crotchets, third Quavers.



This last being a very brisk movement, is seldom used in Church Music.

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All kinds of Time are deduced from Common Time, and as two Minims, four Crotchets, or eight Quavers make up a Bar in Common Time, so these figures, that is 2, 4, or 8, are placed under the 3, to denote what kind of Notes the Triple-Time of any lesson is composed of; as thus, if I see the Mood called three to two, marked thus, $\frac{3}{2}$; then the 2 having regard to two Minims, which makes up a Bar in Common-Time, I know that the Time must be in Minims, and as the 4 has regard to Crotchets and the eight to Quavers, the same rule is to be observed as is given for Minims; if I see a lesson with this Mood $\frac{3}{4}$, and there are three Minims or three Quavers in a Bar, I know the Mood is not right, because the 4 underneath has respect to Crotchets, and no other Notes, four Crotchets making a Bar, as before hinted.

There is a double Triple, composed of either Crotchets or Quavers, six in a Bar, three with the hand down and three up, and marked thus, Crotchets $\frac{6}{4}$, Quavers $\frac{6}{8}$; but they are seldom or never used in Church Music, therefore I shall omit them.

Some farther Instructions with an Account of the several Keys in Music.

I would now observe to you, that a ring of eight Bells, if rightly in tune, are properly expressed by the eight following Notes, beginning at C solfa, or C solfaut, which is all one.



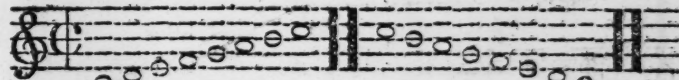
fa, mi, la, sol, fa, la, sol, fa, fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, mi, fa,

Here you have an odd Note both at the beginning and in the middle, which must be kept Time to, as if there was no double Bar at all; the last Note before the double Bar and the odd one following being both with the hand up, which instance will serve to direct you in keeping Time to all the odd Notes that you may ever meet with.

I shall now set you eight Notes two several ways, the first as I set them before, and the second like eight Bells, both which are taught by Musicians.

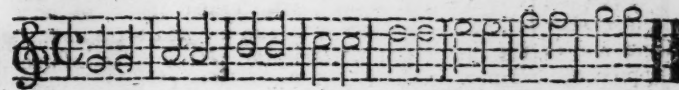


sol la mi fa sol la fa sol. sol fa la sol fa mi la sol.



fa sol la fa sol la mi fa. fa mi la sol fa la sol fa.

When you can sing these rightly in tune, being all in Semibreves, you may make a small variation for the sake of improvement in keeping of time, by dividing the Semibreves into Minims, thus;

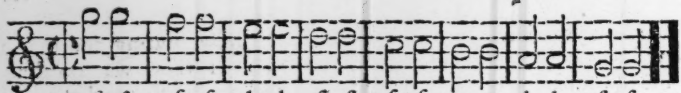


f f l l m m f f f f l l f f f f

B

You

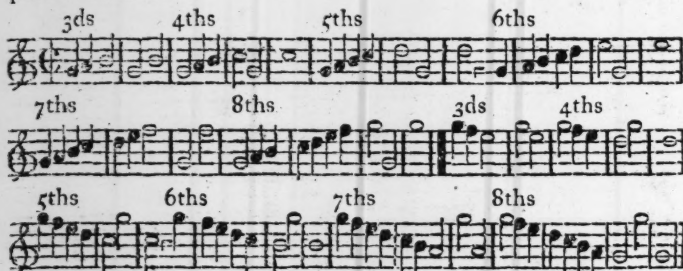
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f f f f l l f f f f m m l l f f.

You may farther vary in Crotchets and Quavers, by singing two down and two up of the first, and four down and four up of the second, which you may prick down yourself.

A short Lesson of all the Distances, from Thirds to Eights, proved as follows:



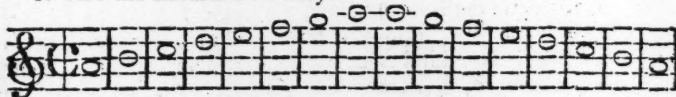
These several distances may be varied as you please, as for instance, you may begin your thirds or fourths in C solfa, (which is a line below the five) as the fifths begin, and carry any of them to what extent you please, up or down, and you may, for improvement in keeping of Time, turn any of them into prick'd notes.

A key is a certain sound or note, which the tendency of the air of any piece of Musick inclines it to end in, and takes its name from one of the first seven notes in the Gamut; for instance, suppose the last note in the Psalm-Tune is in Gamut or G sol-rent, in the Bass or Treble, then we say that tune is in Gamut;

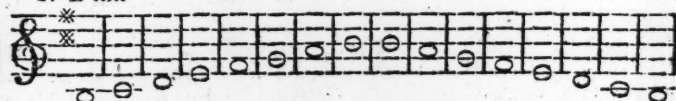
if it ends in are or Alamire, then it is in are, and so of all the rest, and is denominated flat or sharp from the Flats or Sharps, placed at the beginning of the five lines.

To make it plainer to you, I will set you eight notes in all the keys, first going through the Flat Keys, which are all reducible to the natural Key, viz. Are, all the rest being made like that by the help of Flats and Sharps.

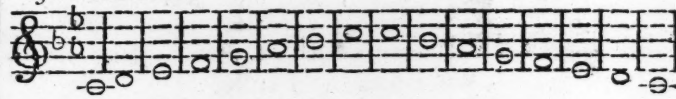
1. Are the natural Flat Key.



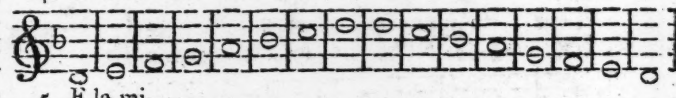
2. B mi.



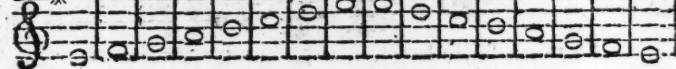
3. C faut Flat.



4. D solre Flat.



5. E la mi.

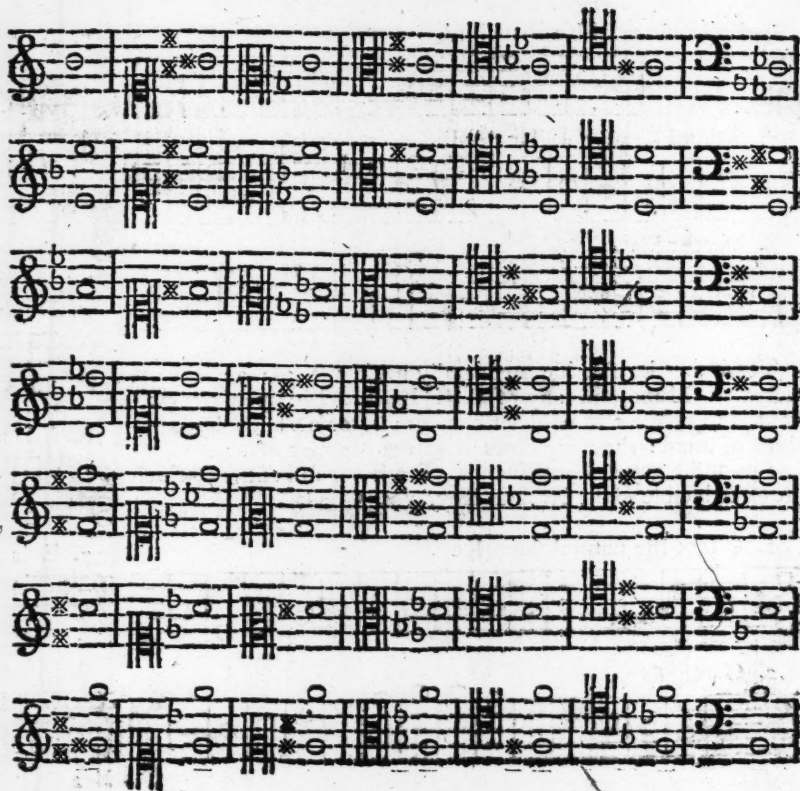


INTRODUCTION.

Now in these several Keys you are to observe, that you must rise or fall a whole note or tone, or half note, just as you do in the two natural Keys.

By observing the eight notes in the sixteen Keys before mentioned, you may transpose any tune into one of the natural Keys, or from any one key to another, observing always to put in all accidental Flats and Sharps, that are placed before any particular note, over and above what is placed at the beginning of the five lines, according to what any Key requires.

To those that have learnt to sing tolerable well in the Treble Clif, in all the variations of Sharps and Flats, the following scheme will be very useful, being formed on purpose to shew them where the Mi lies in all the other Cliffs tho' they have never been instructed in them, by applying each of them to the Treble as follows.

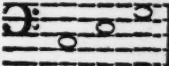


INTRODUCTION.

xiii

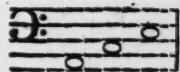
Here I have placed a Semibreve to shew the Mi in all its proper places.

Now you must observe, that the key of a tune depends upon the last note of the Bass; not in respect of the Flats, or Sharps, set at the beginning of a tune, but in respect to its Flat or Sharp Third; if a greater Third is next the key it is a Sharp Key; if the lesser Third is next the key it is a flat key.

Now we will suppose the key in C,  from C to

E is four half notes, and from E to G is but three, so the greater Third being next the Key makes it sharp. Again,

suppose the Key in A,



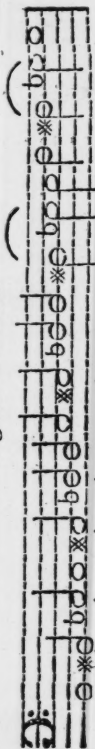
from A to C, is three half notes, and from C to E is four, so the lesser Third being next the Key makes it flat.

Here follows an example how to divide an Octave into half notes, or Tones, which will make you perfect in knowing how many half notes there are in a Flat, or Sharp third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, or eighth, there being twelve half-tones or notes in any Octave when divided.

First learn by Clifs to name your notes a Right,
Then tune with Time, for Musick's sweet Delight!

INTRODUCTION.

Notes on the five Lines shewing that the eight Notes contain the Twelve Degrees of Sound.



G	A Diapason or 8th contains 12 Degrees of Sound.	12
F*—G♭	A Semidiapason or Sep-major or greater - 7th	11
F	A Sep-minor or lesser - - - - - 7th	10
E	A Hexachord major or greater - - - - - 6th	9
D*—E♭	A Hexachord minor or lesser - - - - - 6th	8
D	A Diapente or perfect - - - - - 5th	7
C*—D♭	{ A Semi-diapente or lesser - - - - - 5th } A Tritone or greater - - - - - 4th }	6
C	A Diatessaron or perfect - - - - - 4th	5
B	A Ditone or major - - - - - 3d	4
A*—B♭	A Semiditone or minor - - - - - 3d	3
A	A Tone or major - - - - - 2d	2
G*—A♭	A Semitone or minor - - - - - 2d	1
G	An Unifon or one Sound.	

INTRODUCTION.

xv

An Example of the Concords and Discords with their Octaves.

	Discords							
Single Chords	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Single Octaves	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Double ditto	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Treble ditto	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Concords are an Unison, 5, 8, 12 and 15th with their Compounds or Octaves; imperfect Concords are a 3, 6, 10 and 13th with their Compounds or Octaves: Discords are a 2d, 4th and 7th with their Compounds or Octaves.

A short Example of the Distances from Bass to Tenor as follows:

Unison b3 *5 8 12 8 7 *5 8 *5 8 *3 8 *5 8

Explained; from A in the Bass, to A in the Tenor, are both of a found, from A in the bass, to C in the tenor is a b3d, from E to B makes a *5th, from A to A 8, from A to E is 12, from D to D is 8, from E to B, makes A *5th, and from A to A is 8, from E to B is a *5th, from C to C is 8, from C to E is a *3d, from C to C is 8, from E to B is a *5th, and from A to A is 8. Compare this with the Scale of Semitones.

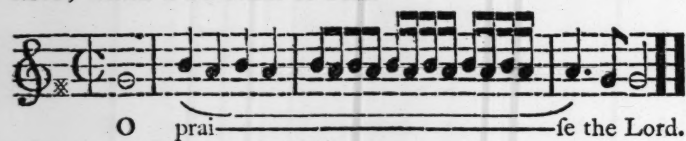
Concords from the Bass upwards.

Concords from the Bass downwards.

From F faut to	3 A lamire. 5 C folfaut. 6 D lasfolre.	From F faut to	3 D lasfolre 5 B fabmi 6 A lamire.
From E lami to	3 G folreut. 5 B fabmi. 6 C folfaut.	From E lami to	3 C folfaut 5 A lamire 6 G folreut
From D lasfolre to	3 F faut. 5 A lamire. 6 B fabmi.	From D lasfolre to	3 B fabmi 5 G folreut 6 F faut
From C folfaut to	3 E lami. 5 G folreut. 6 A lamire.	From C folfaut to	3 A lamire 5 F faut 6 E lami
From B fabmi to	3 D lasfolre. 5 F faut. 6 G folreut.	From B fabmi to	5 G folreut 5 E lami 6 D lasfolre
From A lamire to	3 C folfaut. 5 E lami. 6 F faut.	From A lamire to	3 F faut 5 D lasfolre 6 C folfaut
From G folreut or Gamut to	3 B fabmi. 5 D lasfolre. 6 E lami.	From G folreut or Gamut to	3 E lami 5 C folfaut 6 B fabmi
These to be reckoned upwards.		These reckoned downwards.	

INTRODUCTION.

Here is an example which I would not have you fail to observe; which is the Shake or Trill.



The Shake upon the Half-Note.



I hope I have laid before you a sufficient foundation for a young beginner to work upon, now I shall lay before you a lesson or two to tune your voice; but still as you go on to peruse your Introduction.

The eight notes, ascending and descending for tuning the voice.



The Breaking by Thirds, ascending and descending.



I hope I have laid before you (as I said before) the Theory or Ground of Musick, all that I shall say now, is, to desire the practitioner to consider, that it is not given to the idle, but they must attain to it by industry.

T H E

HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Croule Tune.

P S A L M I.

The Man is blest that hath not lent to wicked Men his Ear;

II. But in the law of God the Lord,
 Doth set his whole delight,
 And in the same doth exercise
 Himself both Day and Night.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

19

CONTINUED.

Nor led his Life as Sin—ners do, Nor sat in Scorner's Chair.

III. He shall be like a tree that is
 Planted the rivers nigh,
 Which in due Season bringeth forth
 It's fruit abundantly.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

P S A L M II.

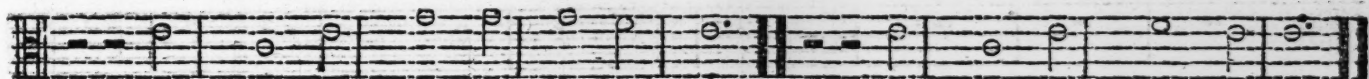
1. Why did the Gen—tles Tu—mults raise? What Rage was in their Brain?

II. The kings and rulers of the earth
 Conspire and are all bent
 Against the Lord, and Christ his Son,
 Whom he among us sent.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

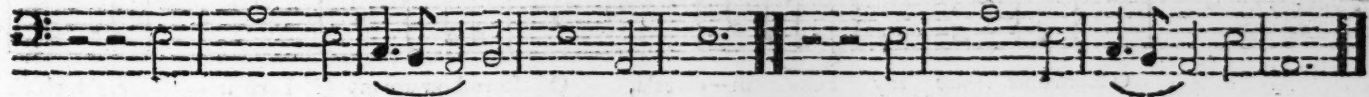
21

CONTINUED.



Why do the Peo—ple still con—trive

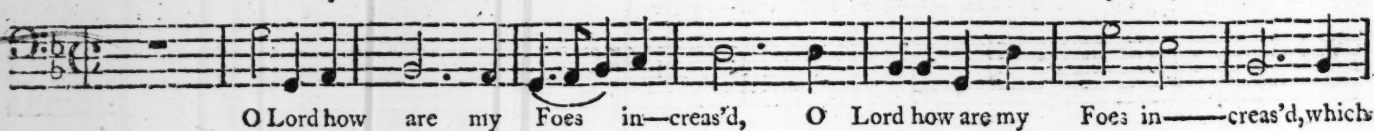
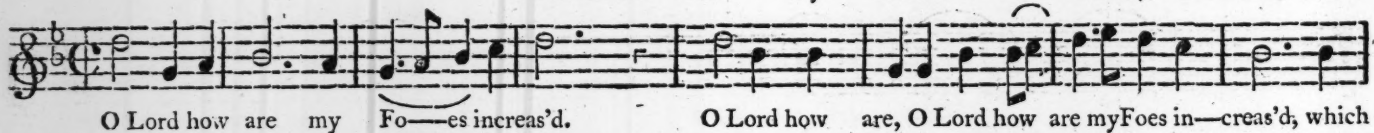
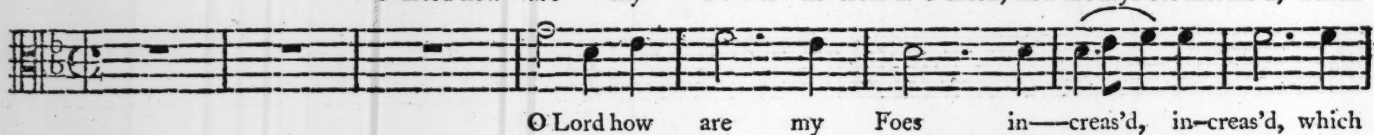
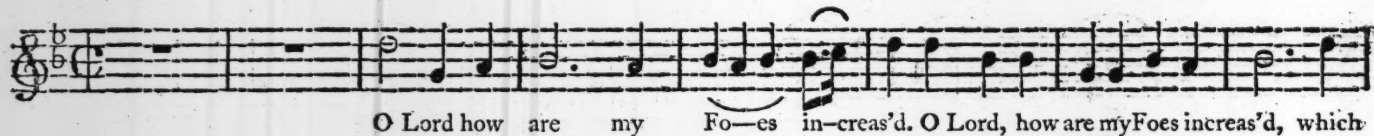
A Thing that is but vain?



III, Shall we be bound to them, say they,
Let all their bands be broke;
And of their doctrine and their law
Let us reject the yoke.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

P S A L M III.



II. But thou, O Lord, art my defence,
 When I am hard bestead:
 My worship and my honour both,
 And thou hold'st up my head.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

23

CONTINUED.

vex me more and more: They break myHeart when as they fay they break my

They break myHeart when as they fay they break my Heart when

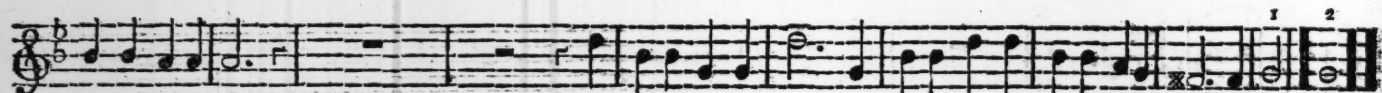
vex me more and more; They break myHeart when as they fay, They break myHeart when

Theybreak myHeart when as they fay. They break my heart they break my heart when

III. Then with my voice unto the Lord
 I did both call and cry,
 And he out of his holy hill
 Did hear me speedily.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

CONTINUED.



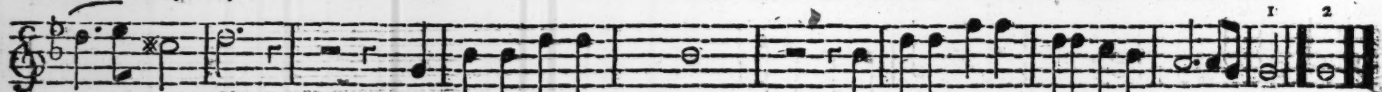
heart when as they say

God cannot him restore. God cannot him restore. God cannot him restore.



as they say

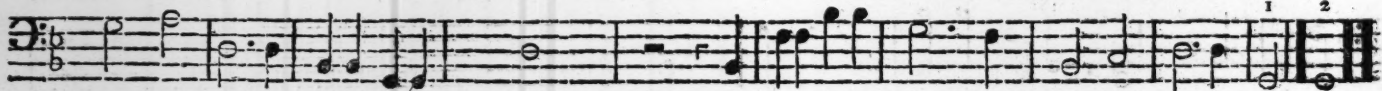
God cannot him restore. God cannot him restore.



as they say

God cannot him re—store.

God cannot him restore God cannot him restore.



as they say God cannot him re—store.

God cannot him restore. God cannot him re—store.

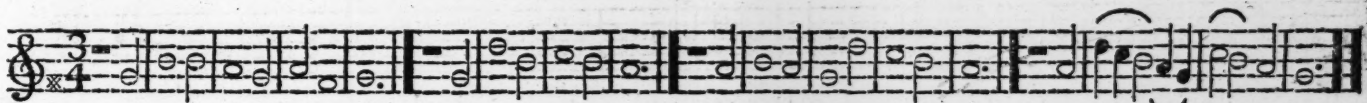
IV. I laid me down, and quietly
 I slept and rose again:
 For why? I knew assuredly
 The Lord did me sustain.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

25

Colchester Tune.

P S A L M VIII.



O God our Lord how wonderful are thy works ev'ry where; Thy fame surmounts indig—ni—ty The high—est heav'ns that are.



II. E'en by the mouth of suckling babes
 Thou wilt confound thy foes;
 For in those babes thy might is seen,
 Thy graces they disclose.

D

Normanton Tune.

P S A L M IV.

O God, that art my righteousness, Lord hear me when I call, Lord hear me when I call;
 Lord hear me when, *L^d* hear me when I call;
 O God that art my righteousness, Lord hear me when I call, Lord hea-r me whe-n I call;
 call, *L^d*. hear me when, *L^d*. hear me.

II. Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
 And grant me my request;
 For unto Thee incessantly
 To cry I will not rest.

27

A single staff of handwritten musical notation. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The music is written in a fluid, handwritten style.

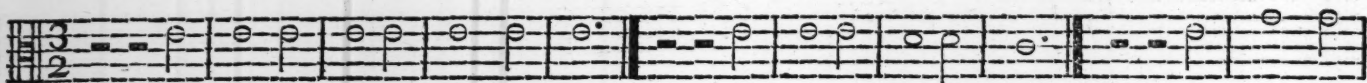
The first staff of music is in C major, 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody starts with a whole note C4, followed by a whole note G4, and then a half note F#4. The second measure contains a half note E4, a half note D4, and a half note C4. The third measure contains a half note B3, a half note A3, and a half note G3. The fourth measure contains a half note F#3, a half note E3, and a half note D3. The fifth measure contains a half note C3, a half note B2, and a half note A2. The sixth measure contains a half note G2, a half note F#2, and a half note E2. The seventh measure contains a half note D2, a half note C2, and a half note B1. The eighth measure contains a half note A1, a half note G1, and a half note F#1. The ninth measure contains a half note E1, a half note D1, and a half note C1. The tenth measure contains a half note B0, a half note A0, and a half note G0. The eleventh measure contains a half note F#0, a half note E0, and a half note D0. The twelfth measure contains a half note C0, a half note B0, and a half note A0. The thirteenth measure contains a half note G0, a half note F#0, and a half note E0. The fourteenth measure contains a half note D0, a half note C0, and a half note B0. The fifteenth measure contains a half note A0, a half note G0, and a half note F#0. The sixteenth measure contains a half note E0, a half note D0, and a half note C0. The seventeenth measure contains a half note B0, a half note A0, and a half note G0. The eighteenth measure contains a half note F#0, a half note E0, and a half note D0. The nineteenth measure contains a half note C0, a half note B0, and a half note A0. The twentieth measure contains a half note G0, a half note F#0, and a half note E0. The twenty-first measure contains a half note D0, a half note C0, and a half note B0. The twenty-second measure contains a half note A0, a half note G0, and a half note F#0. The twenty-third measure contains a half note E0, a half note D0, and a half note C0. The twenty-four measure contains a half note B0, a half note A0, and a half note G0. The twenty-fifth measure contains a half note F#0, a half note E0, and a half note D0. The twenty-six measure contains a half note C0, a half note B0, and a half note A0. The twenty-seventh measure contains a half note G0, a half note F#0, and a half note E0. The twenty-eighth measure contains a half note D0, a half note C0, and a half note B0. The twenty-ninth measure contains a half note A0, a half note G0, and a half note F#0. The thirtieth measure contains a half note E0, a half note D0, and a half note C0. The thirty-first measure contains a half note B0, a half note A0, and a half note G0. The thirty-second measure contains a half note F#0, a half note E0, and a half note D0. The thirty-third measure contains a half note C0, a half note B0, and a half note A0. The thirty-four measure contains a half note G0, a half note F#0, and a half note E0. The thirty-fifth measure contains a half note D0, a half note C0, and a half note B0. The thirty-six measure contains a half note A0, a half note G0, and a half note F#0. The thirty-seventh measure contains a half note E0, a half note D0, and a half note C0. The thirty-eighth measure contains a half note B0, a half note A0, and a half note G0. The thirty-ninth measure contains a half note F#0, a half note E0, and a half note D0. The fortieth measure contains a half note C0, a half note B0, and a half note A0. The forty-first measure contains a half note G0, a half note F#0, and a half note E0. The forty-second measure contains a half note D0, a half note C0, and a half note B0. The forty-third measure contains a half note A0, a half note G0, and a half note F#0. The forty-four measure contains a half note E0, a half note D0, and a half note C0. The forty-fifth measure contains a half note B0, a half note A0, and a half note G0. The forty-six measure contains a half note F#0, a half note E0, and a half note D0. The forty-seventh measure contains a half note C0, a half note B0, and a half note A0. The forty-eighth measure contains a half note G0, a half note F#0, and a half note E0. The forty-ninth measure contains a half note D0, a half note C0, and a half note B0. The fiftieth measure contains a half note A0, a half note G0, and a half note F#0. The fifty-first measure contains a half note E0, a half note D0, and a half note C0. The fifty-second measure contains a half note B0, a half note A0, and a half note G0. The fifty-third measure contains a half note F#0, a half note E0, and a half note D0. The fifty-four measure contains a half note C0, a half note B0, and a half note A0. The fifty-fifth measure contains a half note G0, a half note F#0, and a half note E0. The fifty-six measure contains a half note D0, a half note C0, and a half note B0. The fifty-seventh measure contains a half note A0, a half note G0, and a half note F#0. The fifty-eighth measure contains a half note E0, a half note D0, and a half note C0. The fifty-ninth measure contains a half note B0, a half note A0, and a half note G0. The sixtieth measure contains a half note F#0, a half note E0, and a half note D0. The sixty-first measure contains a half note C0, a half note B0, and a half note A0. The sixty-second measure contains a half note G0, a half note F#0, and a half note E0. The sixty-third measure contains a half note D0, a half note C0, and a half note B0. The sixty-four measure contains a half note A0, a half note G0, and a half note F#0. The sixty-fifth measure contains a half note E0, a half note D0, and a half note C0. The sixty-six measure contains a half note B0, a half note A0, and a half note G0. The sixty-seventh measure contains a half note F#0, a half note E0, and a half note D0. The sixty-eighth measure contains a half note C0, a half note B0, and a half note A0. The sixty-ninth measure contains a half note G0, a half note F#0, and a half note E0. The seventieth measure contains a half note D0, a half note C0, and a half note B0. The seventy-first measure contains a half note A0, a half note G0, and a half note F#0. The seventy-second measure contains a half note E0, a half note D0, and a half note C0. The seventy-third measure contains a half note B0, a half note A0, and a half note G0. The seventy-four measure contains a half note F#0, a half note E0, and a half note D0. The seventy-fifth measure contains a half note C0, a half note B0, and a half note A0. The seventy-six measure contains a half note G0, a half note F#0, and a half note E0. The seventy-seventh measure contains a half note D0, a half note C0, and a half note B0. The seventy-eighth measure contains a half note A0, a half note G0, and a half note F#0. The seventy-ninth measure contains a half note E0, a half note D0, and a half note C0. The eightieth measure contains a half note B0, a half note A0, and a half note G0. The eighty-first measure contains a half note F#0, a half note E0, and a half note D0. The eighty-second measure contains a half note C0, a half note B0, and a half note A0. The eighty-third measure contains a half note G0, a half note F#0, and a half note E0. The eighty-four measure contains a half note D0, a half note C0, and a half note B0. The eighty-fifth measure contains a half note A0, a half note G0, and a half note F#0. The eighty-six measure contains a half note E0, a half note D0, and a half note C0. The eighty-seventh measure contains a half note B0, a half note A0, and a half note G0. The eighty-eighth measure contains a half note F#0, a half note E0, and a half note D0. The eighty-ninth measure contains a half note C0, a half note B0, and a half note A0. The ninetieth measure contains a half note G0, a half note F#0, and a half note E0. The ninety-first measure contains a half note D0, a half note C0, and a half note B0. The ninety-second measure contains a half note A0, a half note G0, and a half note F#0. The ninety-third measure contains a half note E0, a half note D0, and a half note C0. The ninety-four measure contains a half note B0, a half note A0, and a half note G0. The ninety-fifth measure contains a half note F#0, a half note E0, and a half note D0. The ninety-six measure contains a half note C0, a half note B0, and a half note A0. The ninety-seventh measure contains a half note G0, a half note F#0, and a half note E0. The ninety-eighth measure contains a half note D0, a half note C0, and a half note B0. The ninety-ninth measure contains a half note A0, a half note G0, and a half note F#0. The hundred measure contains a half note E0, a half note D0, and a half note C0.

III, O mortal men! how long will ye
My glory thus despise?
Why wander ye in vanity,
And follow after lies?

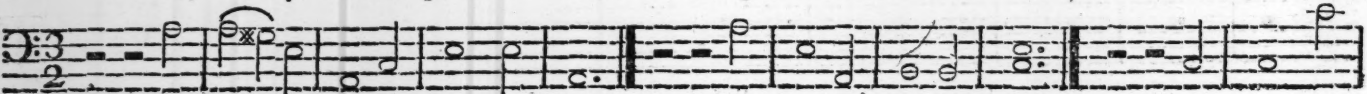
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Townes's Tune.

P S A L M VI.



1. Lord, in thy wrath re-prove me not, though I de-serve thine ire; Nor yet cor-

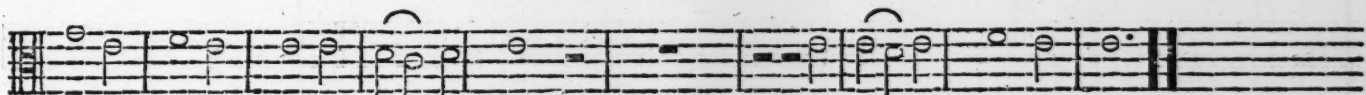
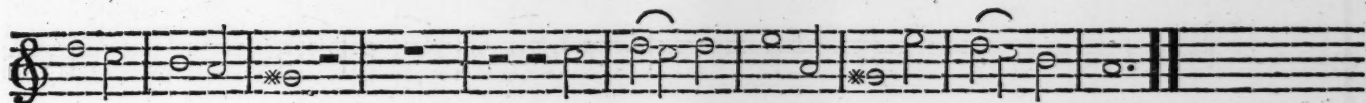


II. For I am weak, therefore, O Lord,
 Of mercy me forbear,
 And heal me, Lord, for why? thou know'st
 My bones do quake for fear.

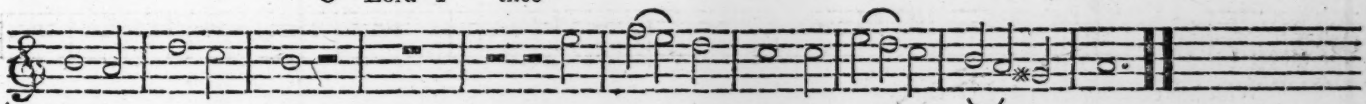
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

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CONTINUED.

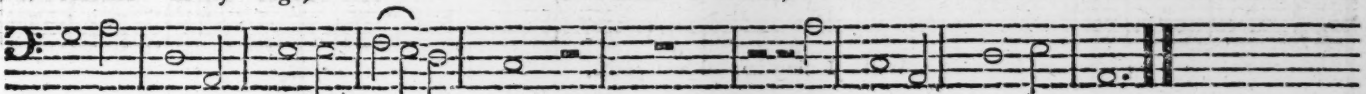


O Lord I thee



—rect me in thy rage,

O Lord I thee, O Lord I thee de—fire.



III. My soul is troubled very fore,
And vex'd exceedingly:
But, Lord, how long wilt thou delay
To cure my misery?

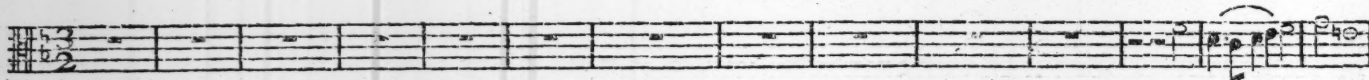
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Darling Tune.

P S A L M IX.



And speak of a—ll thy wond'rous works,



And the—m declare al—



With heart and mouth to thee O Lord,



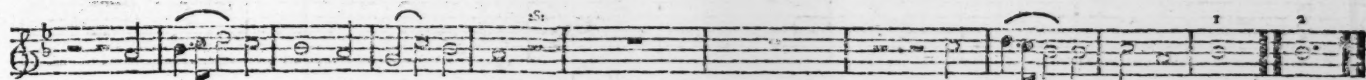
Will I sing lau—d and praise,

II. I will be glad, and much rejoice
 In thee, O God most high,
 And make my songs extol thy name
 Above the starry sky.

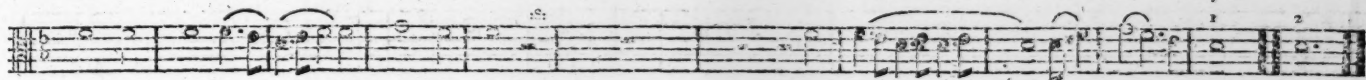
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

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CONTINUED.



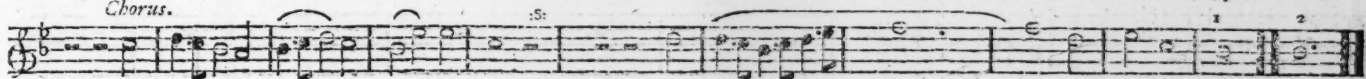
And the-m de-clare al-ways.



—ways.

Chorus.

And the — m de — clare al — ways.



And spea—k of a—ll thy wond'rous works,

And the — m de — clare al — ways.



And the — m de — clare and the — m de — clare de — clare al — ways.

III. Because my foes are driven back
And turned unto flight;
They do fall down, and are destroy'd
By thy great pow'r and might.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

P S A L M XV.

Who shall in—ha—bit still, :S:

With—in thy ta—ber—na—cles Lord, :S:

Or whom wilt thou receive to :S:

Who shall in—ha—bit still

- II. The man whose life is uncorrupt,
 Whose works are just and straight;
 Whose heart doth think the very truth,
 And tongue speaks no deceit.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

33

CONTINUED.

in thy most ho—ly hill in thy most ho—ly hill.

in thy most ho—ly hill

dwell in thy most holy hill in thy most ho—ly hill.

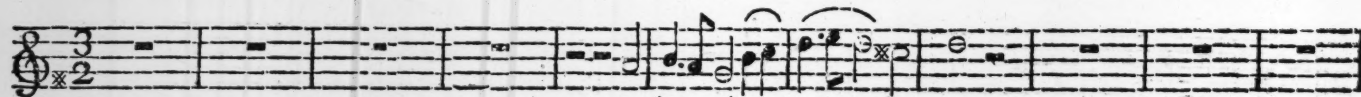
in thy most holy hill in

III. That to his neighbour doth no ill
 In body, goods or name;
 Nor willingly doth slanders raise,
 Which might impair the same.
 E

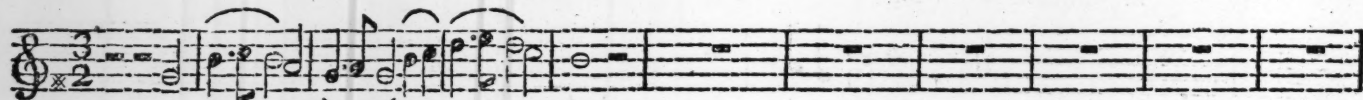
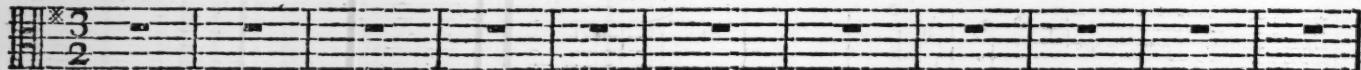
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY,

Dorchester Tune.

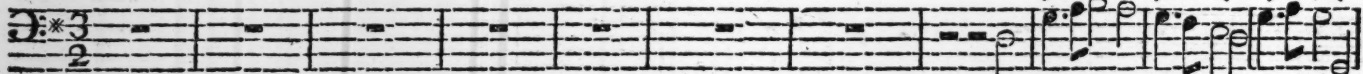
P S A L M XVI.



and trust him o—ver all



I fe—t the Lo—rd still in my fight,



for h—e doth sta—nd at m—y right

IX. Wherefore my heart and tongue also
 Rejoice exceedingly;
 My flesh doth likewise rest in hope
 To rise again; for why?

THE HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

35

CONTINUED.

for he doth stand at my right hand, therefo—re I shall not fall.

there—fore I sha—ll not fall

for he doth stand at my right hand, therefo—re I shall not fall.

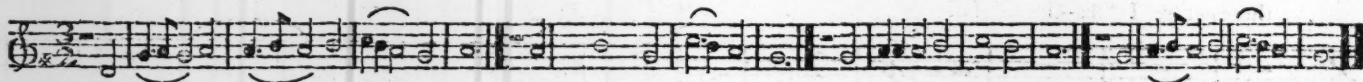
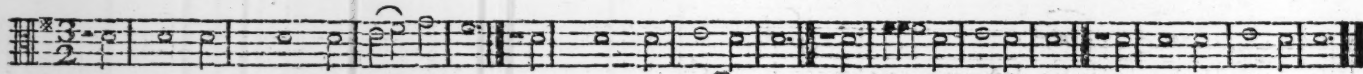
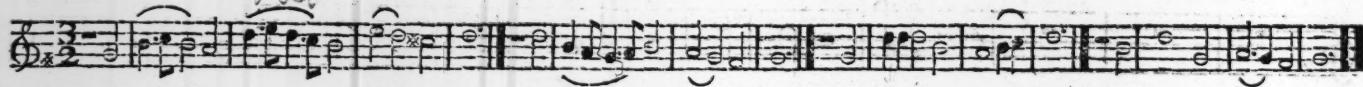
hand,

X. Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell
Because thou lovest me;
Nor yet wilt give thy holy one
Corruption for to see.

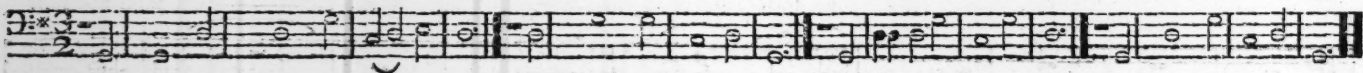
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Harwich Tune.

P S A L M XX.



In trou—ble and a—ver—si—ty, the Lord God heard thee still, the majesty of Jacob's God, de—fend thee from all ill.



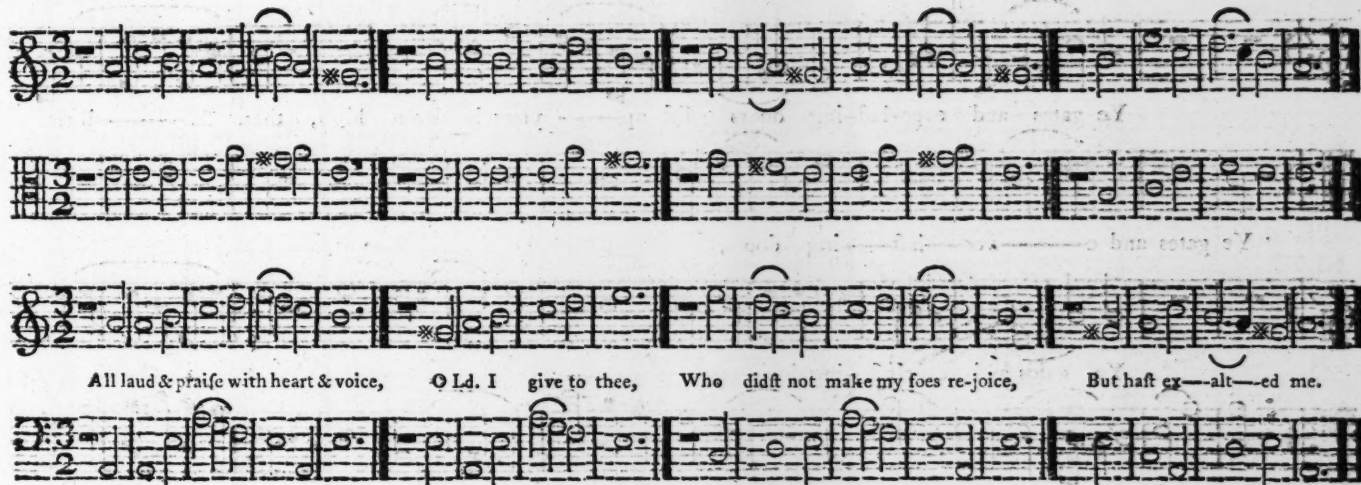
III. And fend thee from his holy place
 His help at ev'ry need;
 And so in Sion 'stablish thee,
 And make thee strong indeed.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

37

Norwich Tune.

P S A L M XXX.



All laud & praise with heart & voice, O Ld. I give to thee, Who didst not make my foes re-joice, But hast ex—alt—ed me.

II. O Lord my God, to thee I cry'd
 In all my pain and grief;
 Thou gav'st an ear, and didst provide
 To ease me with relief.

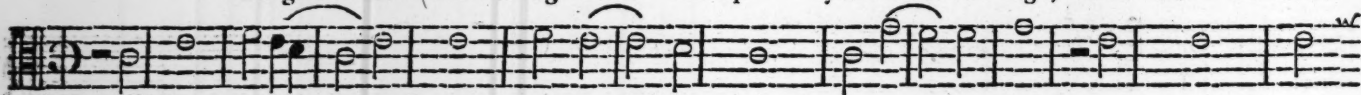
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Stamford Tune.

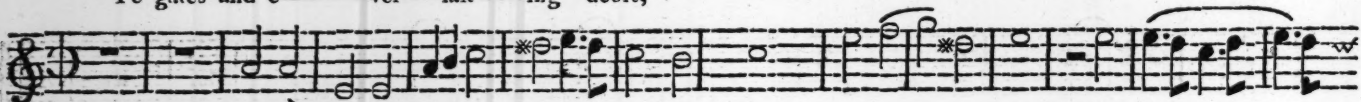
P S A L M XXIV.



Ye gates and ever-last-ing doors lift up — your heads on high, then sha — ll the



Ye gates and e — ver — last — ing doors,



Ye gates and everlast-ing doo — rs,



Ye gates and e — ver — last — ing deo — rs,

IX. Ye gates and everlasting doors,
 Lift up your heads on high:
 Then shall the king of glorious state
 Come in triumphantly.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

39

CONTINUED.

king of glo-rious state come i—n tri—um—phant—ly. The

Who is the king of glorious state

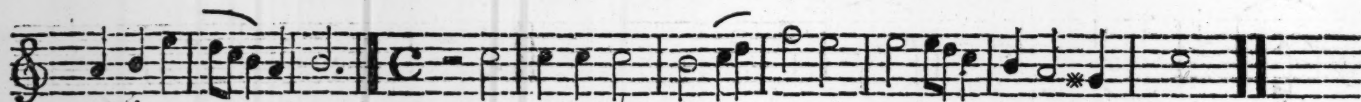
king of glorious state come i—n tri—um—phantly the

Who is the king of glorious state

Who is the King of glorious state?
 The Lord of Hosts it is:
 The kingdom and the royalty
 Of glorious state is his.

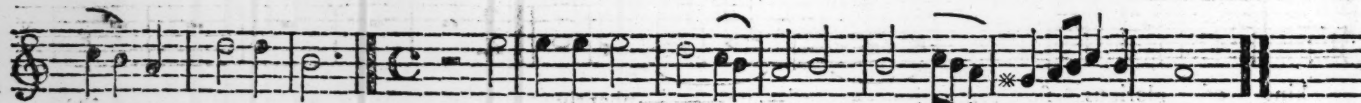
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

CONTINUED.



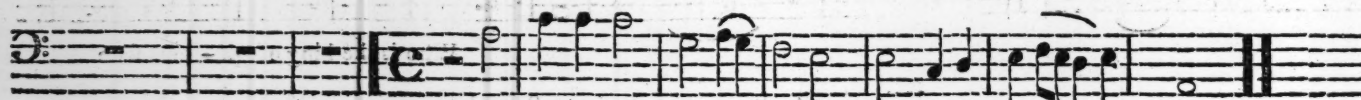
great and migh-ty Lord,

The mighty Lord in bat-tle strong, and tri-al of the fword.



great and mighty Lord,

The mighty Lord in bat-tle strong, and tri-al of the fword.



The kingdom and the roy-al-ty of glo-rious state is his.

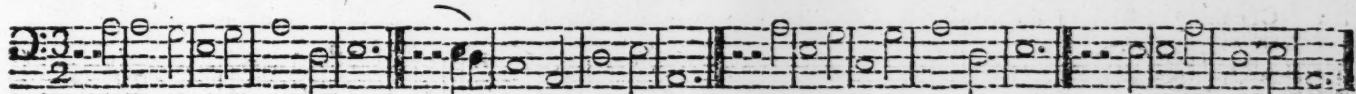
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

41

PSALM XXXVII.



Grudge not to see the wicked men, In wealth to flourish still; Nor envy such as ill to do, Have bent & set their will.



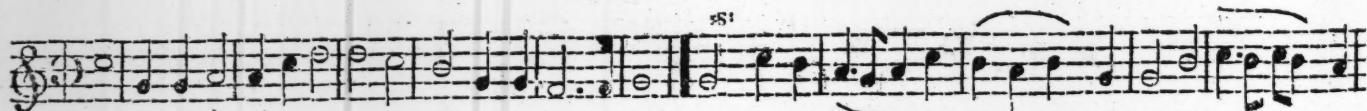
II. For as the grass and the green herb,
Do wither and decay,
So shall their great posterity
Soon fade and pass away.

F

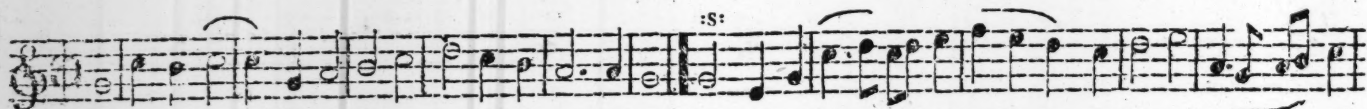
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Great Leek Tune.

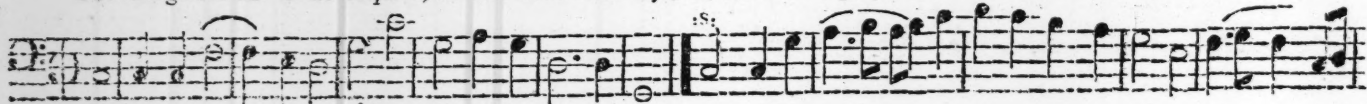
P S A L M XXVII.



One thing of God I do require, that he will not de-ny; for which I pray and still de-fire, till he to



One thing of God I do require, that he will not de-ny; for which I pray and still de-fire, till he to



V. That I within his holy place,
 My life throughout may dwell,
 To see the beauty of his face,
 And view his temple well.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

43

CONTINUED.

me ap-ply, till h - - - e till h - - - e to me ap-ply.

till h - - - e to m - - - e ap-ply.

me ap-ply, till h - - - e till h - - - e to me ap-ply.

till h - - - e to m - - - e ap-ply.

VI. In time of dread he shall me hide
 Within his place most pure,
 And keep me secret by his side,
 As on a rock most sure.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

P S A L M XXXIII.

Ye righteous in the Lord rejoice, it is a seemly fight, that up-right

Ye righteous in the Lord rejoice, it is a seemly fight; it is a seemly fight, that up-right

II. Praise ye the Lord with harp, and sing
 To him with psaltery,
 With ten-string'd instruments sounding
 Praise ye the Lord most high.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

45

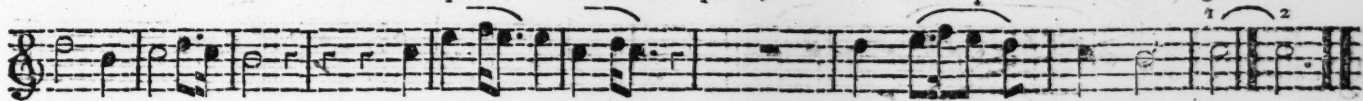
CONTINUED.



men with thankful voice, shou^d praise, should praise, should prai——se the Lord of might.



should praise, should praise, should praise the Lord of might.



men with thankful voice, should praise, should praise, should praise the Lord of might.



should praise, should praise, should praise the Lo——rd of might.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

P S A L M XXXIV. New Version.

The musical score is written on four staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is written on the first staff, with the lyrics 'Thro' all the cha—ng-ing scenes of life, In trouble and in trou-ble and in joy,' written below it. The second staff contains a harmonic accompaniment. The third staff continues the melody, and the fourth staff continues the accompaniment. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line.

Thro' all the cha—ng-ing scenes of life, In trouble and in trou-ble and in joy,

II. Of his deliv'rance I will boast,
 Till all that are distrest,
 From my example comfort take,
 And charm their grief to rest.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

47

CONTINUED.

the prai-ses of my God shall still, my heart and tongue employ.

III. O magnify the Lord with me,
With me exalt his name;
When in distress to him I call'd, &c.

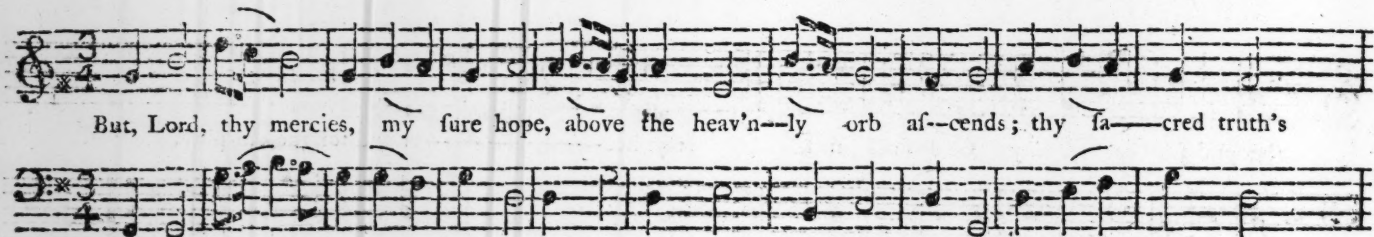
The CHERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Bridgewater Tune.

P S A L M XXXVI. New Version.



But, Lord, thy mercies, my sure hope, a-bove the heav'n-ly orb ascends; thy fa—cred truth's



But, Lord, thy mercies, my sure hope, above the heav'n-ly orb af-cends; thy fa—cred truth's

VI. Thy justice like the hills remain,
 Unfathom'd depths thy judgments are ;
 Thy providence the world sustains,
 The whole creation is thy care.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

49

CONTINUED.

un-measur'd scope, be-yond the spreading sk y ex-tends.

be-yond the spreading sk y ex-tends.

un-measur'd scope, be-yond the spreading sk y ex-tends.

be-yond the spreading

VII. Since of thy goodness all partake,
 With what assurance should the just
 Thy shelt'ring wings their refuge make,
 And saints to thy protection trust.

G

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

P S A L M XL.

I wait—ed long and fought the Lerd, And pa—tient—ly did bear; At length to me he

II. He brought me from the dreadful pit,
 Out of the mire and clay;
 Upon a rock he set my feet,
 And he did guide my way.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

51

CONTINUED.

did ac-cord, My voice and cry to hear, my voice and cry, my voice and cry to hear.

III. To me he taught a psalm of praise,
Which I must shew abroad :
And sing new songs of thanks always
Unto the Lord our God.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Woodhouse Tune.

P S A L M XLIII.

O Lord send out thy light and truth, which may conduct me to thy hill, me

And lead me with thy grace, which may con-duct me to thy

O Lord send out thy light and truth, which may con-duct me

and lead me with thy grace, which may con-

IV. Then shall I to thy altar go,
 With joy to worship there:
 And on my harp give thanks to thee,
 O God, my God most dear.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

53

CONTINUED.



t—o thy hill, and to - - thy dwelling place.

hill, me to thy hill, and to thy dwe—ll—ing place.

t—o thy hill, And to thy dwe—ll—ing place.

duct me to thy hill, And to thy dwe—ll—ing place.

V. Why art thou then so sad, my soul,
 And fret'st thus in my breast?
 Still trust in God, for him to praise,
 I hold it always best.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

P S A L M XLVI.

The Lord is our de-fence and aid, The stre-nghth whereby the stre-nghth:

The stre-nghth whereby the strength the strength where-

The Lord is our de-fence and aid, The streng-th whereby the streng-th whereby the streng-th

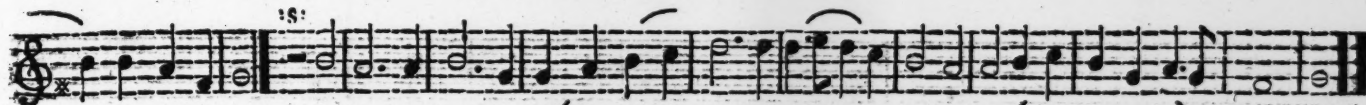
The streng-—th where-by we stand, the strength where-

II. Tho' the earth move, we will not fear,
 Tho' mountains high and steep
 Be thrust and hurled here and there
 Within the sea so deep.

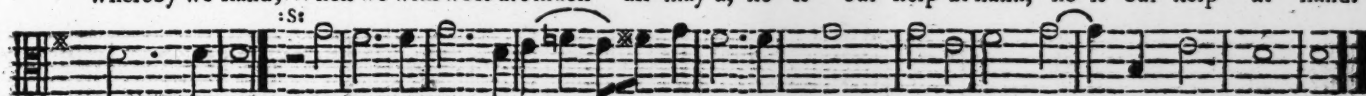
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

55

CONTINUED.



whereby we stand; When we with woes are much dif-may'd, he is our help at hand, he is our help at hand.

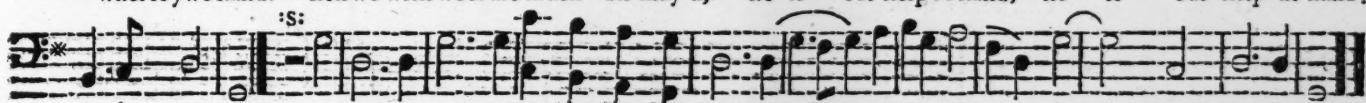


-by we stand;

he is he is he is our help at hand.



whereby we stand: When we with woes are much dif-may'd, he is our help at hand, he is our help at hand.



by we stand; When we with woes with woes are much difmay'd, he is our help at hand he is our help at hand.

III. No, tho' the sea do rage so fore,
That all the banks it spills:
And tho' it overflow the shore,
And beat down mighty hills.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Litchet Tune.

P S A L M XLVII. New Version.

Of

And with tri-umphant voices sing the

O all ye people clap your hands, and

No force the might—ty pow'r withstands &

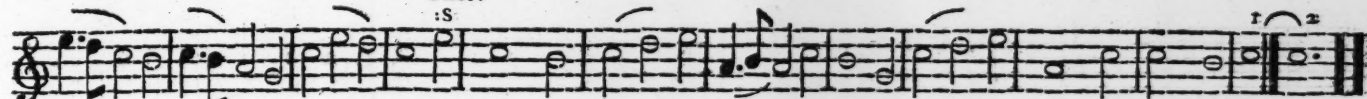
II. He shall opposing nations quell,
 And with success our battles fight;
 :S: Shall fix the place where we must dwell,
 The pride of Jacob his delight.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

57-

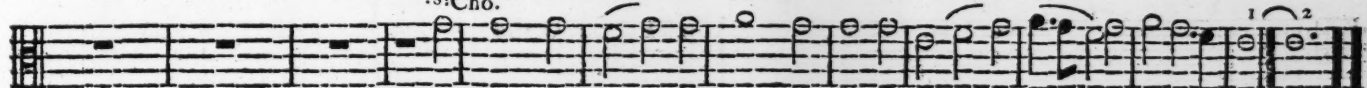
CONTINUED.

Chor.



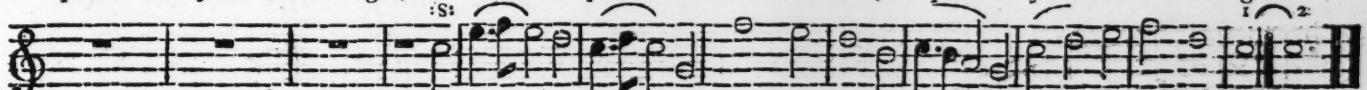
God the u—ni-ver-sal King, No force the migh—ty pow'r withstands of God the u—ni-ver-sal King.

:S:Cho.



pride of Ja—cob his delight, shall fix the place where we must dwell, the pride of Ja—cob his de—light.

:S:



let the chearful songs go round, To him re—peat—ed prai—ses sing, and let the chearful songs go round.

:S:



spreads his sway o'er heathens lands, Who sits up—on his righteous throne, & spreads his sway o'er heathens lands.

III. God is gone up, our Lord and King,
With shouts of joy and trumpet's sound;
To him repeated praises sing,
And let the chearful songs go round.

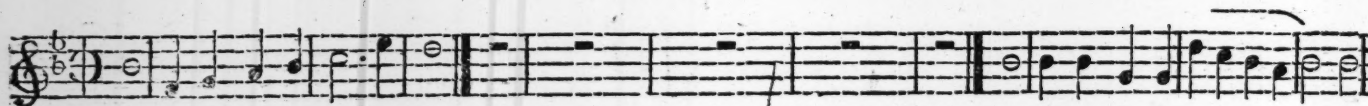
H

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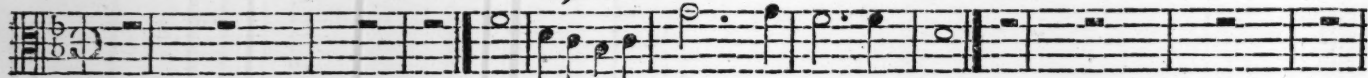
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Sevenoak Tune.

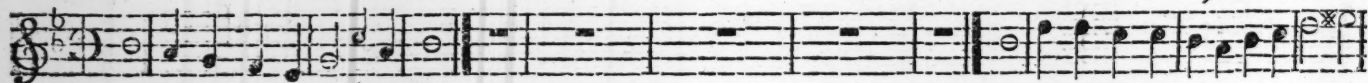
P S A L M XLVIII.



Great is the Lord, & with great praise, to b——e ad——van——ced still, within the ci——ty o——f our



Mount Sion is a plea——fant place, it gla——deth all the land, the city of the migh——ty



With-in the pa-la——ces there-of, God i——s a re——fuge known. For lo! the kings are ga——ther-ed,

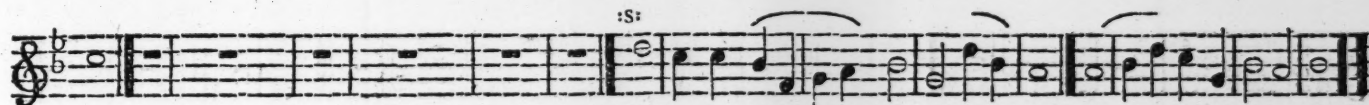


But when they did behold it so, they won——der'd, and they were Astonish'd much and sud-den—

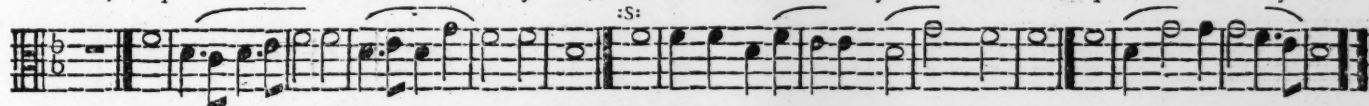
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

59

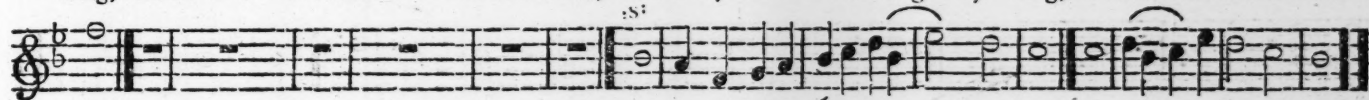
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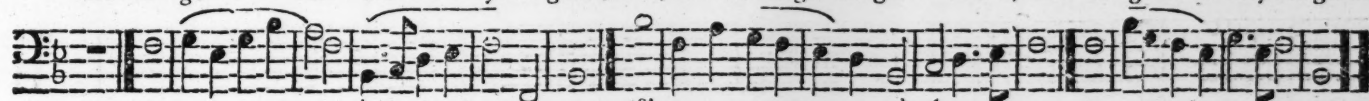
God, up—o——n his ho—ly hill, Within the ci——ty of our God, up—on his ho—ly hill.



king, On he——r north fi——de doth stand, The ci——ty o——f the migh—ty king, on her north side doth stand.



and to—ge——ther the——y are gone; For, lo! the kings are ga——ther'd, and to—ge——ther they are gone.

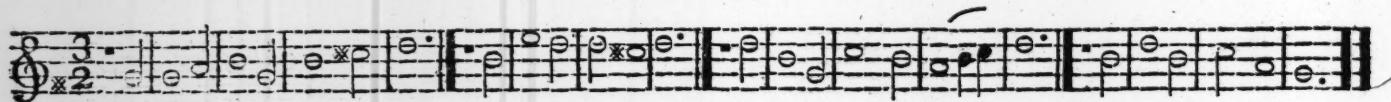
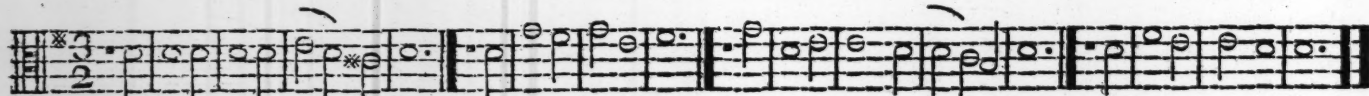
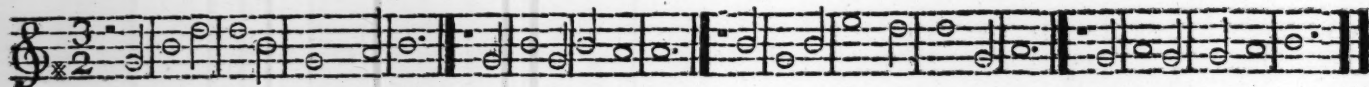


ly, Were dri——ven ba——ck with fear; Astonish'd much and sud—den—ly, were dri——ven back with fear.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Portsmouth Tune.

P S A L M LIV.



God save me for thy ho—ly name, And for thy goodness sake ; Un-to the strength L^d of the same, I do my cause be-take.



- II. Regard, O Lord, and give an ear
To me when I do pray ;
Bow down thyself to me, and hear
The words that I do say.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

61

PSALM LVI.

I glory in the word of God, to praise it I accord; With joy I will declare a-broad, the promise of the promise of the Lord.

XI. I trust in God the Lord, and say
 As I before began,
 The Lord he is my help and stay,
 I do not care for man.

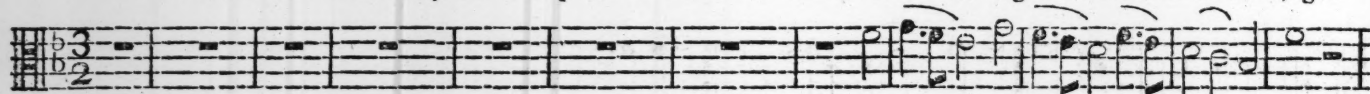
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Lincoln Tune.

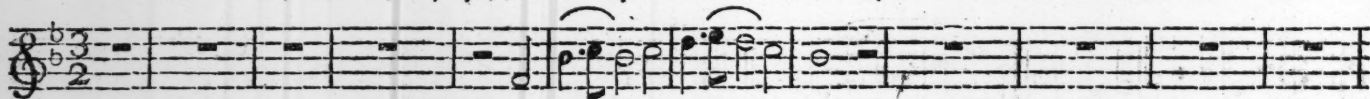
P S A L M LXVI.



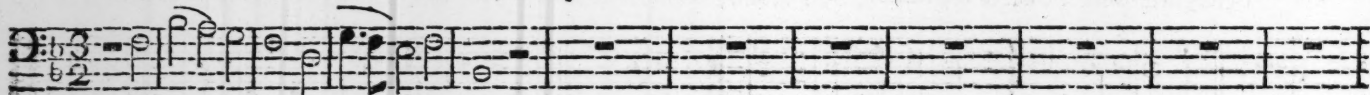
Ye men on earth in God rejoice, with praise set forth his name, Extol his might with heart and voice, give



How won-der-ful, O Lord, say ye, In all thy works thou art, Thy foes for fear shall seek to thee full



All men that dwell the earth thro'out, shall praise the name of God, The laud where—of the world a—bout, is

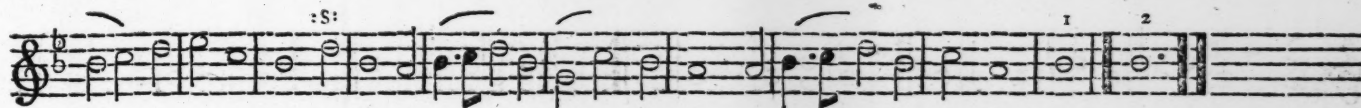


All folk come forth behold and see, what things the Lord hath wrought, Mark well the wond'rous works that he for

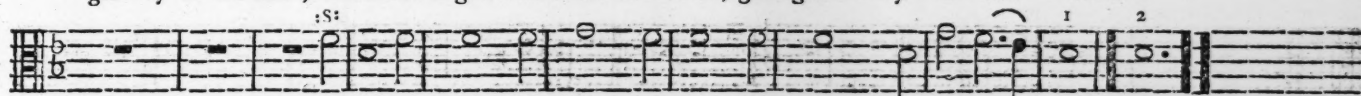
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

63

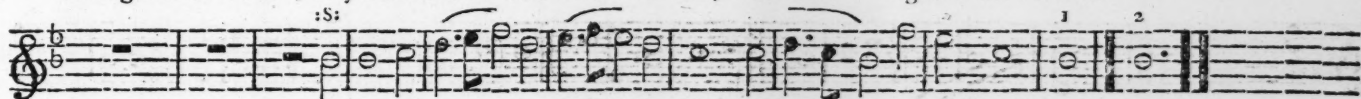
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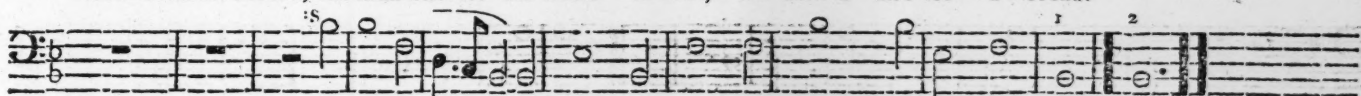
glo—ry to the fame, Extol his might with heart and voice, give glo—ry to the fame.



fore againſt their heart, Thy foes for fear ſhall ſeek to thee, full fore a-gainſt their heart.



ſhew'd and ſet abroad, the laud whereof the world a-bout, is ſhew'd and ſet a-broad.

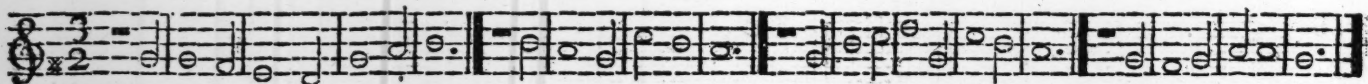
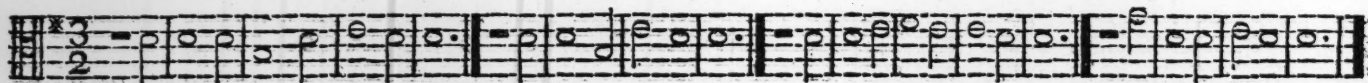
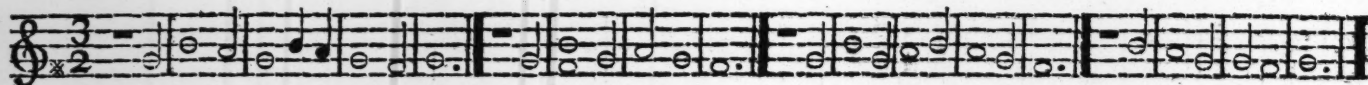


man to paſs hath brought, Mark well the wond'rous works that he for man to paſs hath brought.

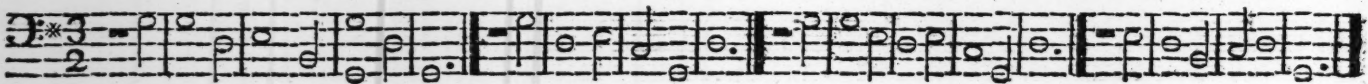
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Proper Tune.

P S A L M LXVIII.



Let God a-rise, and then his foes Will turn themselves to flight, His enemies for fear shall run, And scatter out of fight.

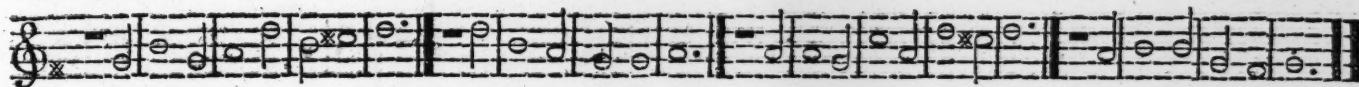


III. But righteous men before the Lord
 Shall heartily rejoice ;
 They shall be glad and merry all,
 And chearful in their voice.

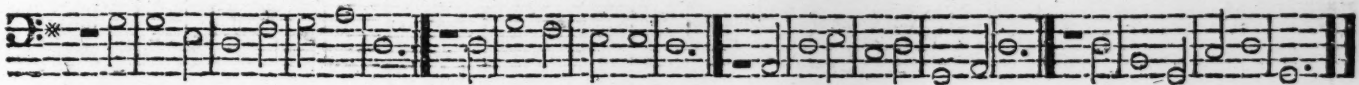
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

65

CONTINUED.



And as the fire doth melt the wax, And winds drive smoke away, So in the presence of the Lord, the wicked shall de-cay.



III. But righteous men before the Lord
Shall heartily rejoice :
They shall be glad and merry all,
And chearful in their voice.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Kempton Tune.

P S A L M XCII.

It is a thing both good & meet, to praise the highest Lord, to praise the highest Ld. And

to praise the highest Ld.

It is a thing both good & meet, to praise the highest Ld. to praise the highest Lord, And

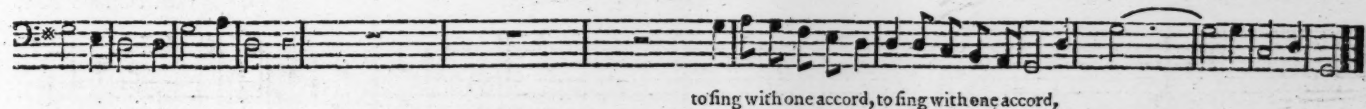
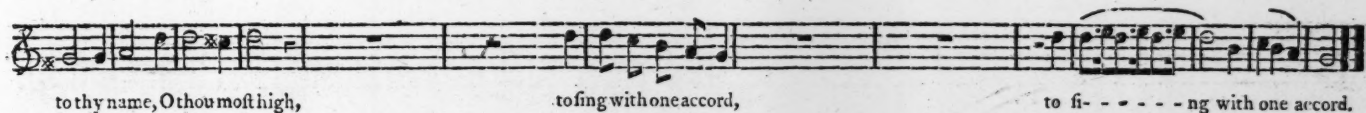
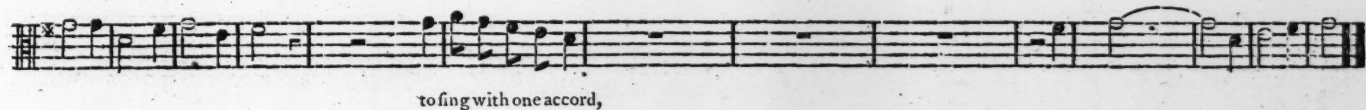
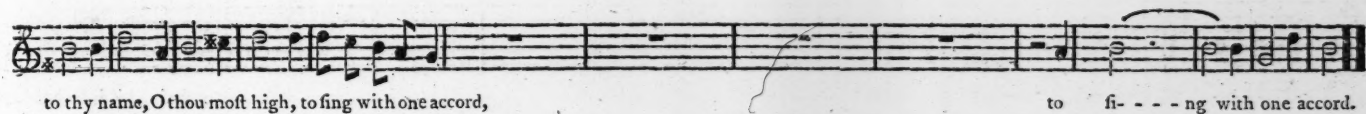
to praise the highest Ld.

II. To shew the kindness of the Lord,
 Before the day be light,
 And to declare his truth abroad,
 When it doth draw to night.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

67

CONTINUED.



III: Upon a ten-string'd instrument,
On lute and harp so sweet,
With all the mirth you can invent
Of instruments most meet.

Sibley Tune.

P S A L M CIII.

And look what pi—ty pa—rents do unto their children bear,

And look what pi—ty pa—rents do,

And look what pi—ty pa—rents do un-to their children bear,

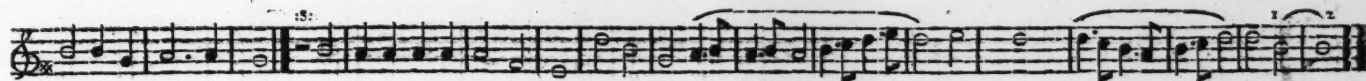
And look what pi—ty pa—rents do

XIV. The Lord that made us knows our shape,
 Our mould and fashion just,
 How weak and frail our nature is,
 And that we are but dust.

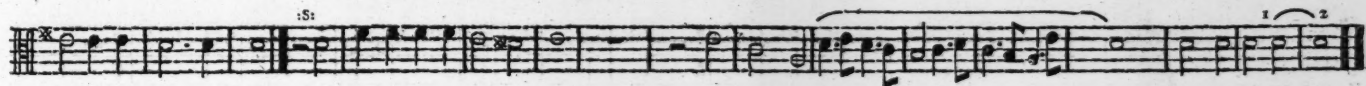
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

69

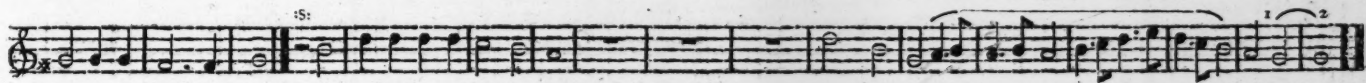
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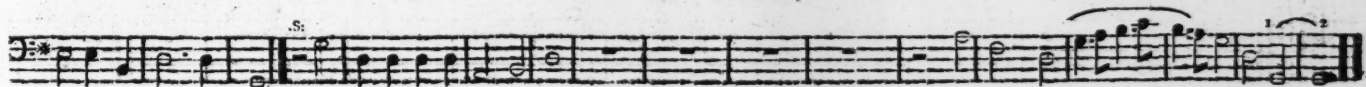
unto their children bear : Like pity beareth God to such as worship hi———m in fear, hi———m in fear.



as worship hi———m in him in fear.



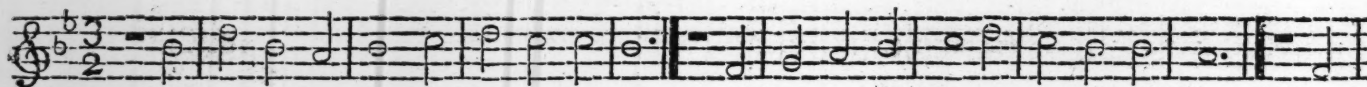
as worship hi———m in fear.



as worship hi———m in fear.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

P S A L M CIV.



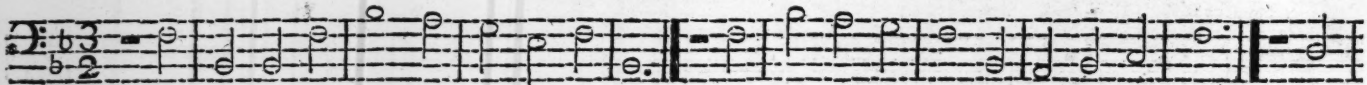
My soul praise the Lord, speak good of his name ; O Lord our great God how dost thou ap—pear ; So



With light as a robe thou hast thyself clad, Where-by all the earth thy greatness may see ; The



His chamber beams lie in the clouds full sure, Which as his cha—riots are made him to bear ; And

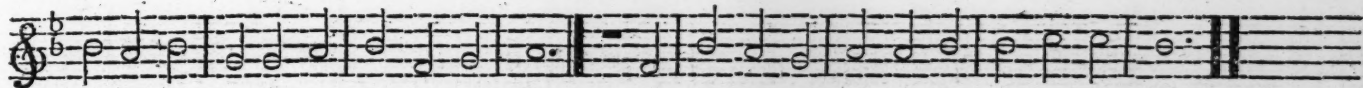


He mak-eth his sp'rits as he-ralds to go, And lightnings to serve we see al—so prest, His

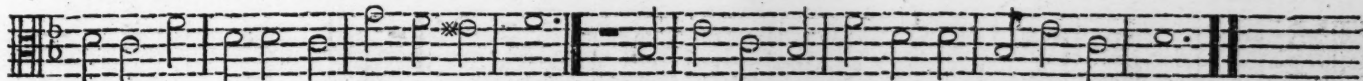
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

71

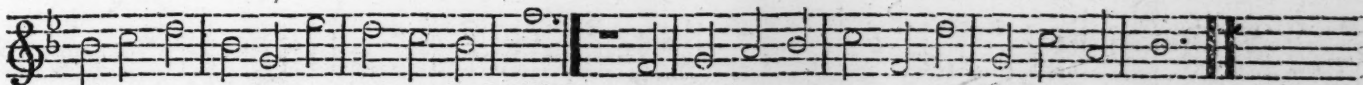
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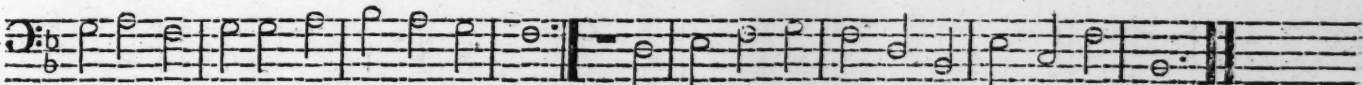
passing in glo—ry that great is thy fame: Ho—nour and ma—je—sty in thee shines most clear.



heavens in such sort thou al—so hast spread, That they to a cur—tain com—pa—red may be.



there with much swiftnefs his course doth en—dure, Up—on the wings ri—ding of winds in the air.



will to ac—com—plish they run to and fro, To save and consume things as seem—eth him best.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

P S A L M CV.

Give prai—ses un—to God the Lord, And call up-on his name; A—mong the peo—ple

II. Sing joyfully unto the Lord,
 Yea, sing unto him praise;
 And talk of all his wond'rous works,
 That he hath wrought always.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

73

CONTINUED.

a—ll de—clare, His works to spread his fame, his wo—ks to spread his fame.

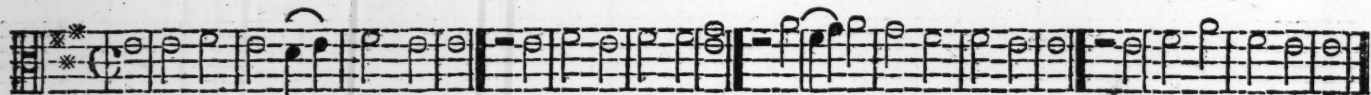
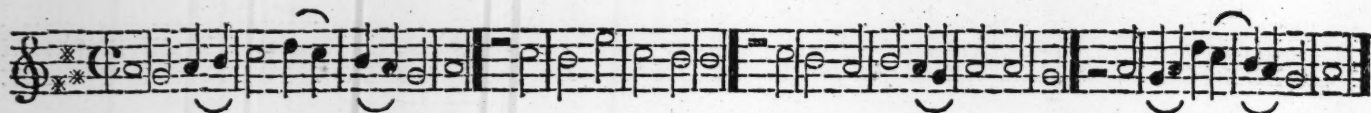
III. In honour of his holy name,
 Rejoice with one accord,
 And let the heart also be glad,
 Of them that seek the Lord.

K

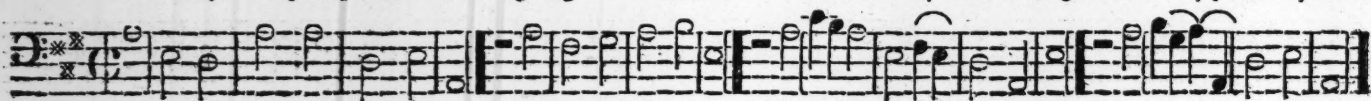
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Milton Tune.

PSALM CVIII.



O God my heart pre—par—ed is, My tongue is likewise so; I will advance my voice in song, That I thy praise may show.



III. By me among the people, Lord,
Still praised shalt thou be ;
And I among the heathen folk
Will praises sing to thee.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

75

CONTINUED.

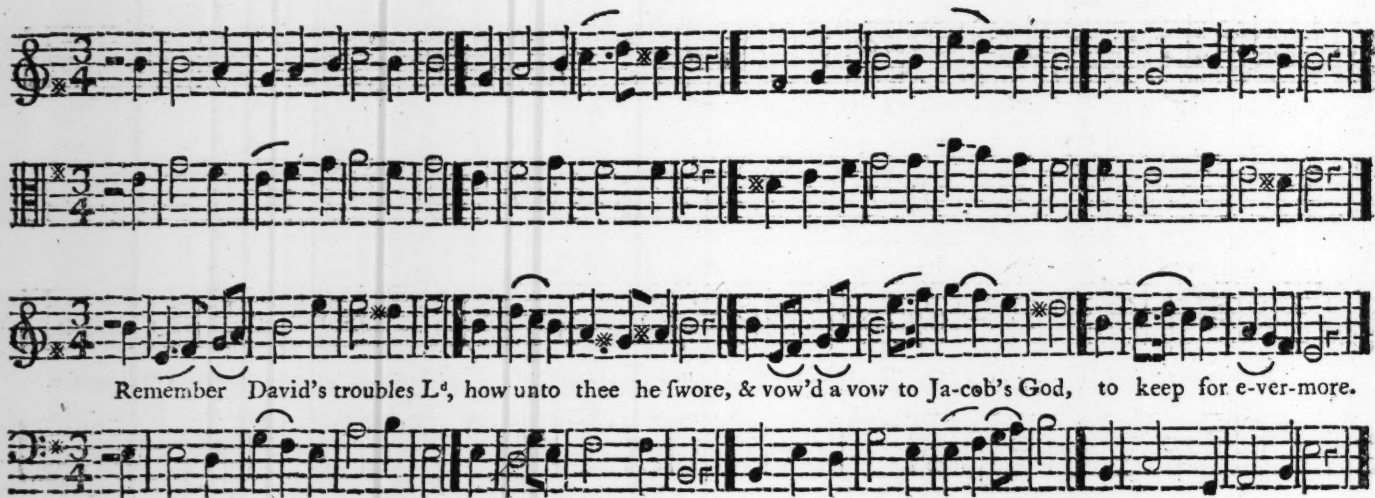
Awake my vi—ol and my harp, Sweet harmony to make; And in the morning I myself, Right ear—ly will awake.

IV. Because thy mercy doth extend
 Above the heav'ns most high;
 Also thy truth doth reach the clouds,
 Within the lofty sky.

K 2

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

P S A L M CXXXII.

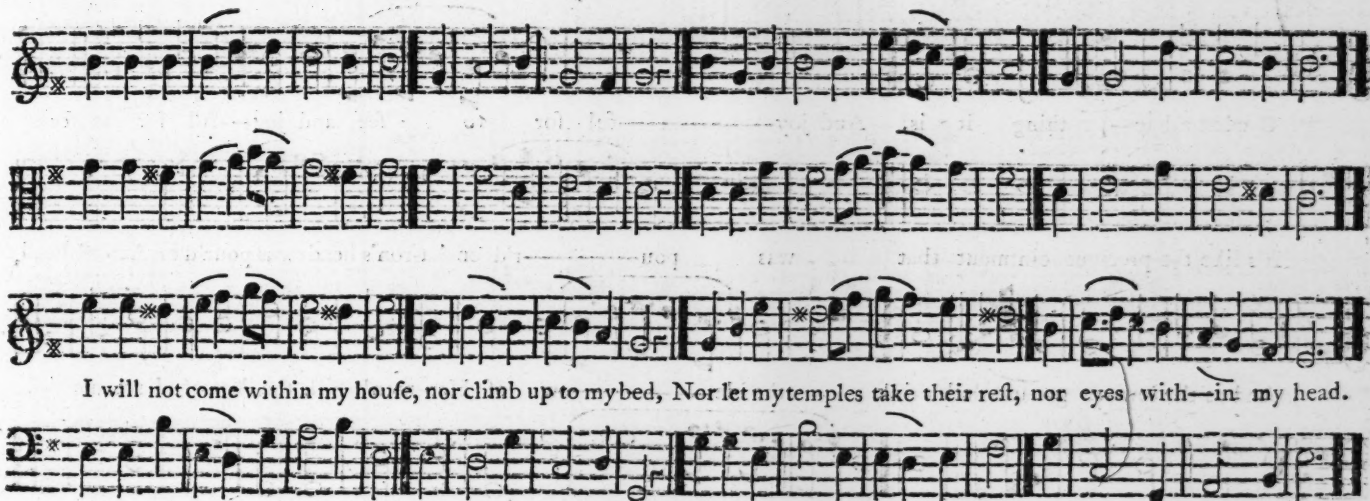


III. Till I have found out for the Lord,
 A place to sit thereon ;
 An house for Jacob's God to be
 An habitation.

THE HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

77

CONTINUED.



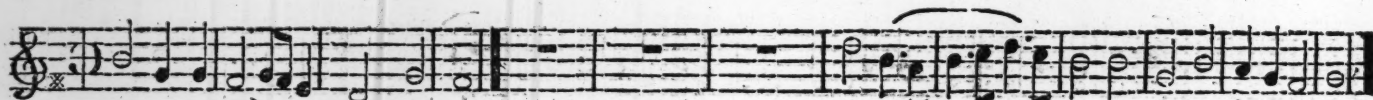
I will not come within my house, nor climb up to my bed, Nor let my temples take their rest, nor eyes with-in my head.

IV. We heard of it at Eprata,
There did we hear this found,
And in the fields and forests there,
These voices first were found.

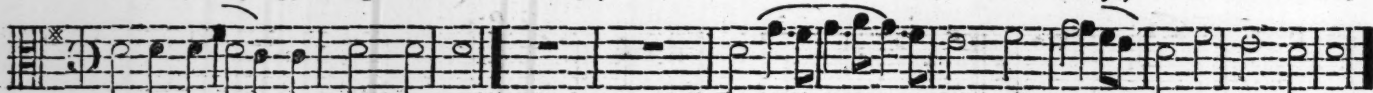
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Farmouth Tune.

P S A L M CXXXIII.



O what a hap—py thing it is, And joy—ful for to fee, and joy—ful for to fee;



It's like the precious ointment that was pou—r'd on Aa—ron's head; was pour'd on Aaron's head,



And as the low—er ground doth drink the de—w of Her—mon's hill. the dew of Hermon's hill,



Ev'n so the Lord doth pour on them his blef—sings ma—ni—fold, his blessings ma—ni—fold ;

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

79

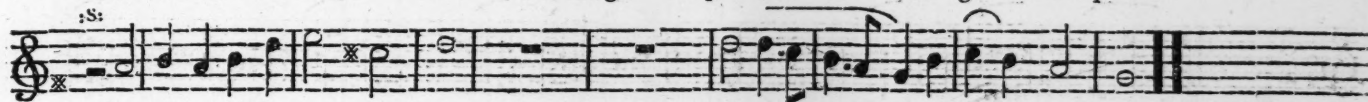
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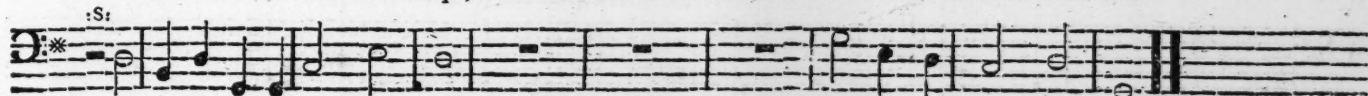
Brethren to dwell toge—ther in friendship & u—ni—ty, friendship and u—ni—ty.



Which from his beard down to the skirts of his rich garment spread, of his rich gar—ment spread.



And Si—on with his fil—ver drops, the fields with fruit doth fill, the fi—elds with fruit doth fill.



Whose hearts & minds sincere—ly do this knot fast keep and hold, this knot fast keep and hold.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

P S A L M CXXXVIII. New Version.

With m—y whole heart my God and king, Thy prai—se I will proclaim; Be—fore the

- II. I'll worship at thy holy feat,
 And with thy love inspir'd,
 The praises of thy truth repeat,
 O'er all thy works admir'd.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

81

CONTINUED.

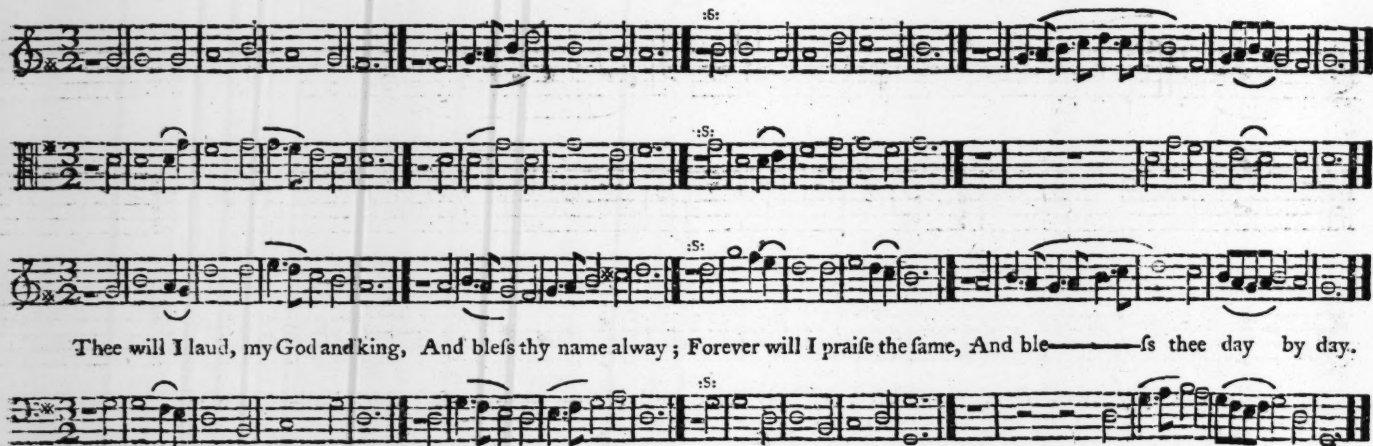
gods with joy will sing, and blefs thy holy name, and blefs thy ho—ly name.

III. Thou graciously inclin'd thine ear,
 When I to thee did cry ;
 And when my soul was prest with fear,
 Didst inward strength supply.

L

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

P S A L M CXLV.



- II. Great is the Lord, moſt worthy praife,
 His greatneſs none can reach ;
 From race to race they ſhall thy works
 Praiſe and thy power preach,

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

83

Stroud-water Tune.

P S A L M CXLVI



My soul praise thou the Ld. always, My God I will confess, While breath & life prolong my days, My tongue no time shall cease.



II. Trust not in worldly princes then,
 Tho' they abound in wealth;
 Nor in the sons of mortal men,
 In whom there is no health.

L 2

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

85

CONTINUED.

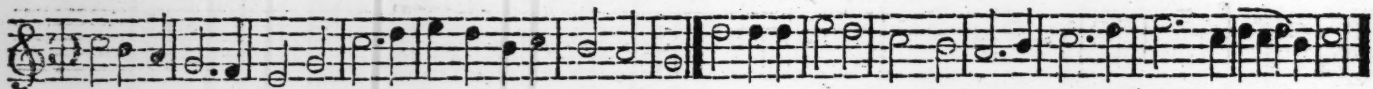
His holy saints among, And let the praise of him be heard His ho-ly sai—nts a—mong.

III. Let them sound praise with voice and lute,
Unto his holy name :
And with the timbrel and the harp,
Give glory to the same.

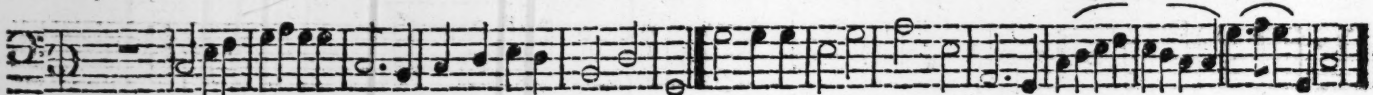
7

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

PSALM CL.



O praise the Lord in that blest place, from whence his goodness largely flows; Praise him in heav'n where he his face, un-veil'd in per-fect glo-ry shows.



III. Let the shrill trumpet's warlike voice,
 Make rocks and hills his praise rebound;
 Praise him with harp's melodious noise,
 And gentle psalt'ry's silver sound.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

87

THE CONTINUED.

The musical score consists of four staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the fourth is in bass clef. Each staff begins with a repeat sign and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are written below the fourth staff.

Praise him for all his mighty acts, which he on our behalf hath done, His kindness this re--turn ex--acts, which with our praise shou'd e--qual run.

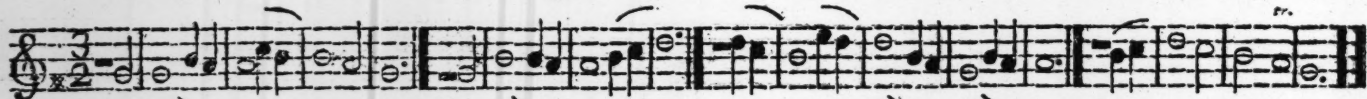
IV. Let virgin troops soft timbrils bring,
 And some with graceful motion dance;
 Let instruments of various strings,
 With organs join'd, his praise advance.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

AN HYMN for EASTER-DAY.



See that ye serve the Lord above, In trembling and in fear; See that with reverence you re-joice, When to him you draw near.



Christ being dead is raised made the first fruit of the Lamb; For since by man came death, by man Did resurrection come.



For as in Adam all mankind, Did guilt on them derive; So by the righteousness of Christ, Shall all be made a-live.

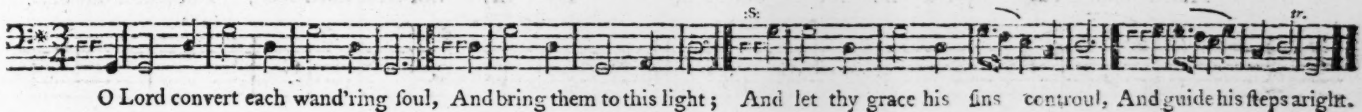
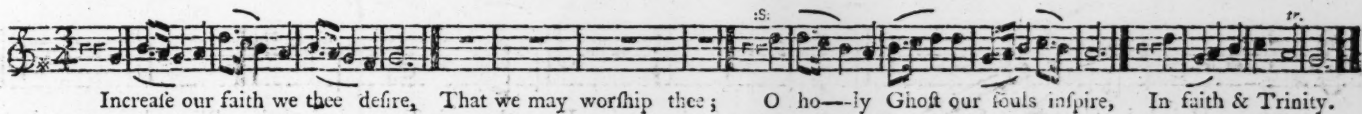
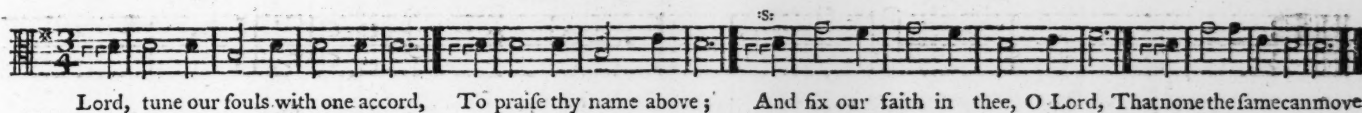
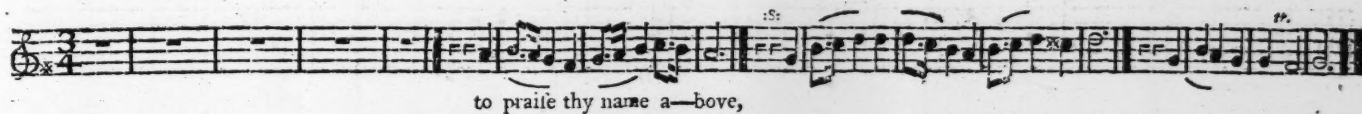
So count yourselves as dead to sin,
But graciously restor'd;
And made henceforth alive to God,
Thro' Jesus Christ our Lord.

Gloria Patri.] To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
Immortal glory be,
As was, and is, and shall be still,
To all eternity.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

89

AN HYMN for TRINITY-SUNDAY.

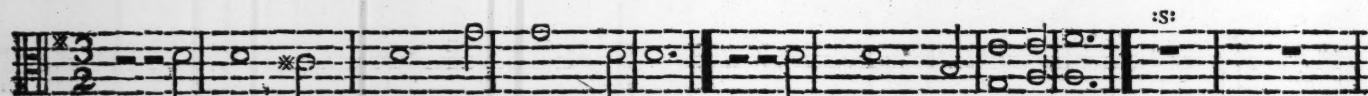
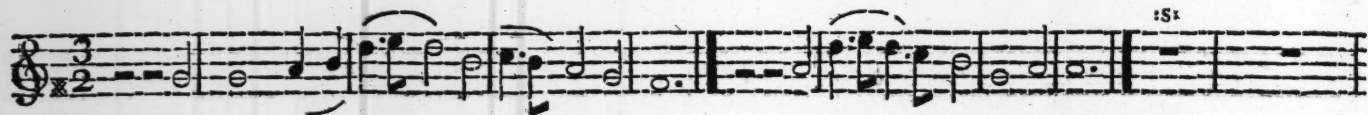


To God be prais'd in persons three,
One God we still adore,
In Trinity and unity,
Henceforth for evermore.

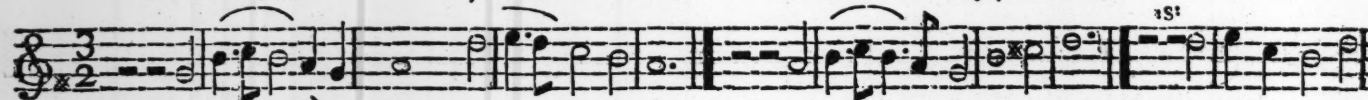
M

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

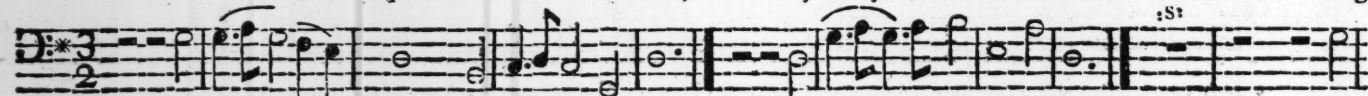
AN HYMN for WHITSUNDAY.



He's come, let ev'—ry knee be bent, All hearts new joys resume;



Hail! blest—ed. Sp'rit no not one soul, By thy influ'ence doth feel; Thou dost our darling



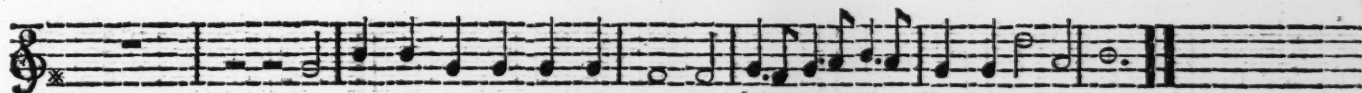
Thou to the con—science doth con—vey, The checks that all must know, Thy

As pilots by their compass steer,
Till they their harbour find,
So do thy sacred breathings here,
Guide ev'ry wand'ring mind.

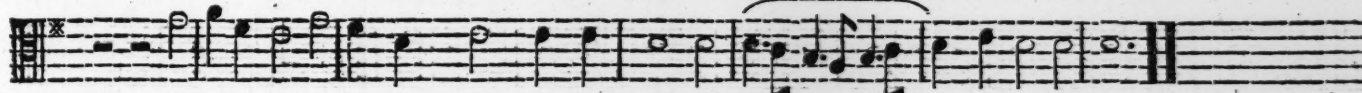
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

91

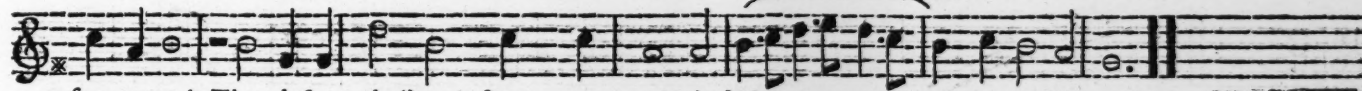
CONTINUED.



Let nations sing with one con-sent, The Co—m—fort-er is come.



Let nations sing with one consent, one con-sent, The Co—m—forter is come.



sins controul, Thou dost our darling sins con-troul, And fi—x our wav'ring zeal.

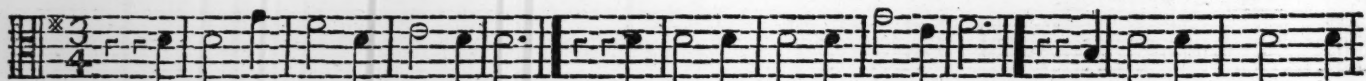


motion first doth point the way doth point the way, Then gi—ves us strength to go.

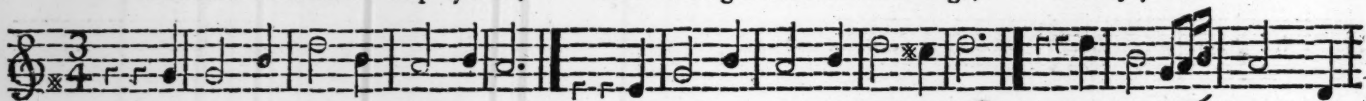
But thou, O Lord, our sins impeach,
The world's rough billows roar;
But, foll'wing thee, we're sure to reach
The safe eternal shore.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY:

A FUNERAL HYMN.



This life's a dream an emp-ty show, But the bright world to which I go, Hath joys sub—stan—tial



Sweet is the day of sa—cred rest, No mor-tal cares shall seize my breast: O may my heart in

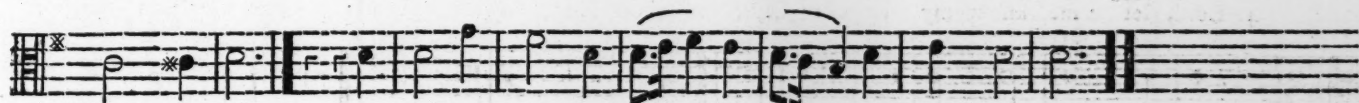
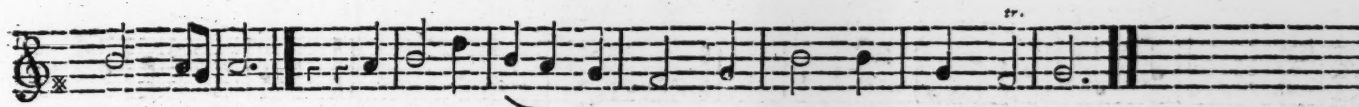


O glorious hour, O blest a-bode, I shall be near and like my God, And flesh and fin no

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

93

CONTINUED.



and sincere, When shall I wake, when shall I wake, and find me there.



tune be found, Like David's harp, like Da—vid's harp of so—lemn found.

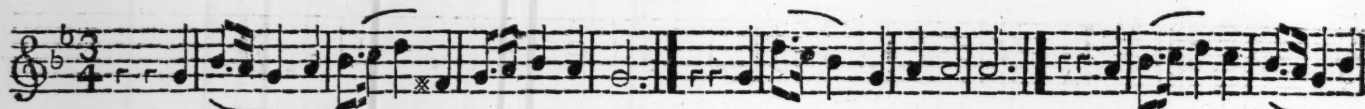


more con-troul, The fa—cred plea—the fa—cred plea—sures of my foul.

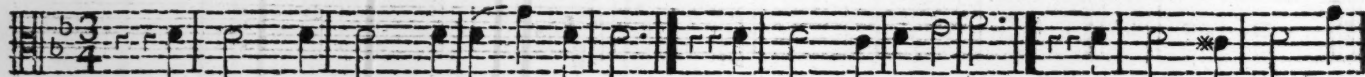
My flesh shall slumber in the ground,
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound;
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in my Saviour's image rise.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Part of P S A L M XXXIX. New Version. For a FUNERAL.



4. Lord, let me know my term of days, how soon my life will end; The num'rous train of



5. My life, thou know'st, is but a span, A cy-pher sums my years; And ev'-ry man in



6. Man like a sha--dow vain-ly walks, With fruit-less care oppress'd; He heaps up wealth but



12. Lord, hear my cry; ac-cept my tears, And list-en to my pray'r, Who so-journ like a

95

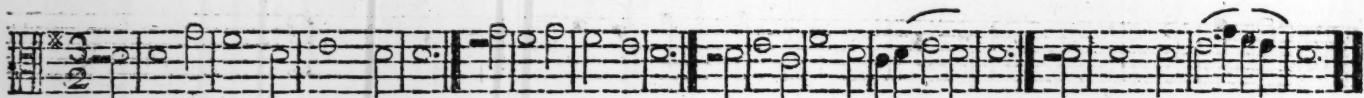
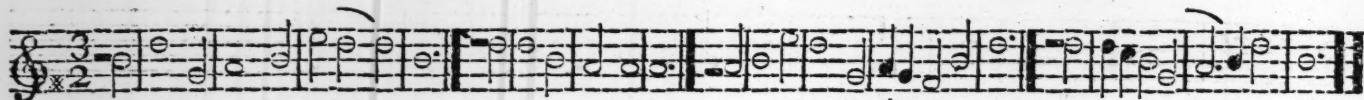
The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of the following notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). The system concludes with a double bar line.

[illegible]

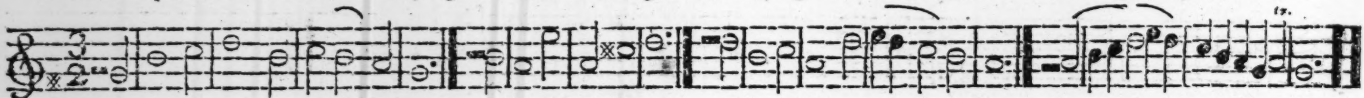
13. O spare me yet a little while,
My wasted strength restore,
Before I vanish quite from hence,
And shall be seen no more.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

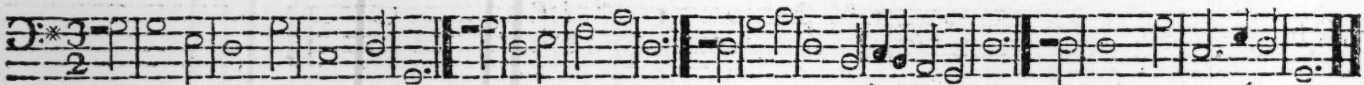
AN HYMN for CHRISTMAS-DAY. Taken from Luke ii.



1. While shepherds watch'd their flocks by night All seated on the ground; The angel of the Lord came down, And glo—ry shone around.



2. Fear not, said he, for migh—ty dread Had seiz'd their troubled mind, Glad tidings of great joy I bring To you and all mankind.



3. To you in Da-vid's town this day, Is born of David's line, A Saviour who is Christ the Lord, And this shall be the sign.

4. The heav'nly babe you there shall find,
To human view display'd,
All meanly wrapt in swathing bands,
And in a manger laid.

5. Thus spake the seraph, and forthwith
Appear'd a shining throng
Of angels praising God, and thus
Address'd their joyful song.

6. All glory be to God on high,
And to the earth be peace,
Good will henceforth from heav'n to men
Begin and never cease.

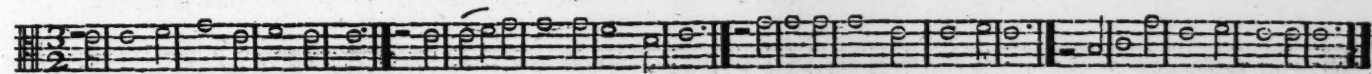
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

97

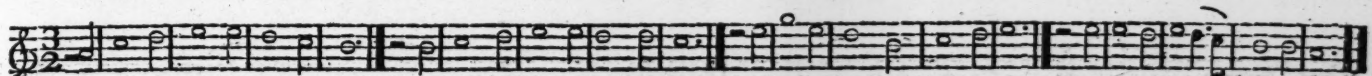
AN HYMN called The STREAMS OF BABYLON. Taken from Pſal. cxxxvii.



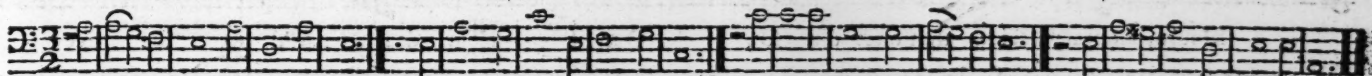
1. As by the ſtreams of Baby-lon, Far from our native ſoil we ſat, Sweet Sion thee we thought upon, And ev'ry thought a tear begat.



2. Aloft the trees that ſprung up there, Our ſilent harps we penſive hung; ſaid they that captiv'd us let's hear, Some ſong which thou in Sion ſung



3. How ſhall we tune our voice to ſing, Or touch our harps with ſkilful hands, Shall hymns of joy to God our king, be ſung by ſlaves in foreign lands.



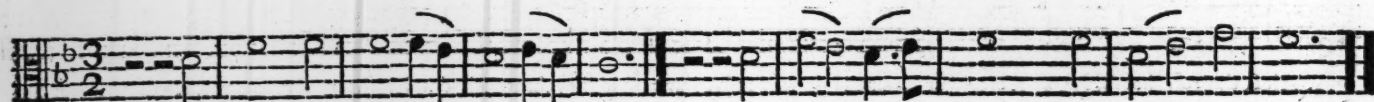
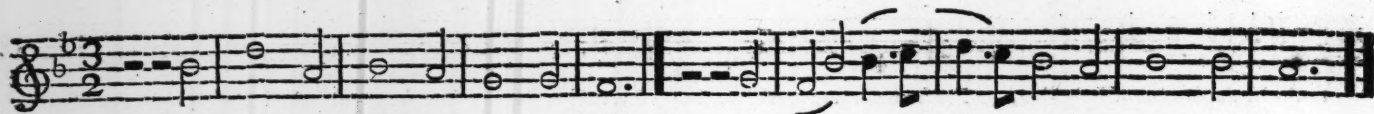
4. O Salem our once happy ſeat, When I of thee forgetful prove, Let then my trembling hands forget, The ſpeaking ſtring with art to move

5. If I to mention thee forbear,
Eternal ſilence ſeize my tongue;
Or if I ſing one chearful air,
Till thy deliv'rance is my ſong.

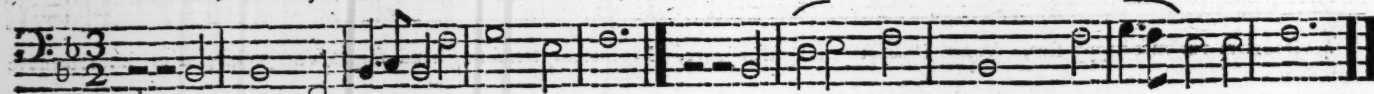
N

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

AN HYMN for GOOD FRIDAY.



Mourn, mourn ye faints that once did see, Our Sa—viour dear nail'd to the tree;



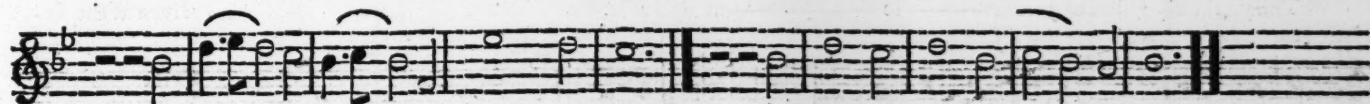
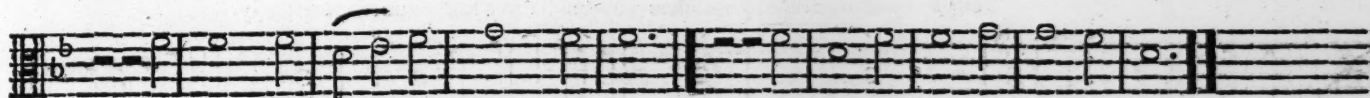
O how his pur—ple stream did flow, His blood on man he did be—flow.

What wisdom can conceive or know,
What tongue or pen can truly show,
The vast dimensions of his love,
Or show his pow'r in heav'n above.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

99

CONTINUED.



A bit—ter death he did en—dure,

To save the souls of men se—cure.



With hands and feet nail'd to the wood,

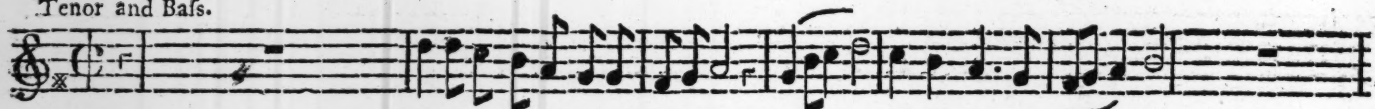
And pierced side ran down with blood.

To God be praise and worship done,
For giving us his only Son ;
Let's tune our souls and him adore,
In Hallelujah's ever more.

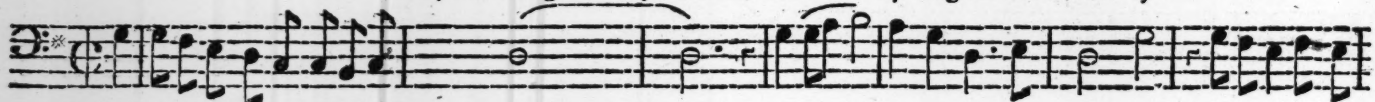
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

AN ANTHEM. Taken from Matth. xxi. and Luke xix.

Tenor and Bass.



Tellye the daughters of Jerufalem, be-hold thy king cometh meek—ly.

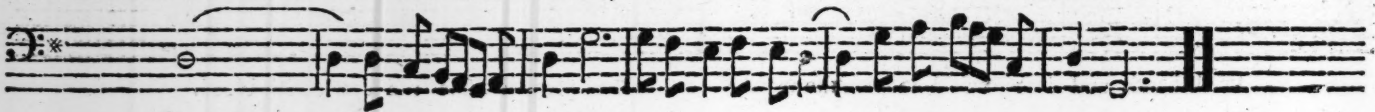


Tellye the daughters of Jerusa—le—m

Even at the de—



E-ven at the de—scent of the mount of Olives, Even at the de—scent of the mount of O--lives.



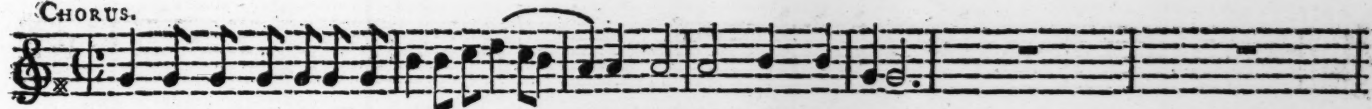
fce—nt

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

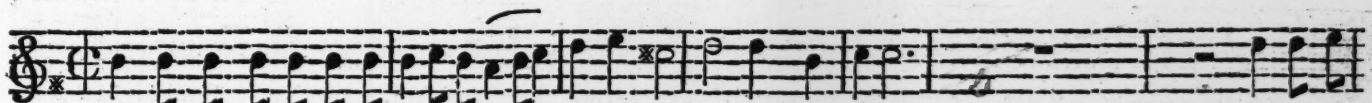
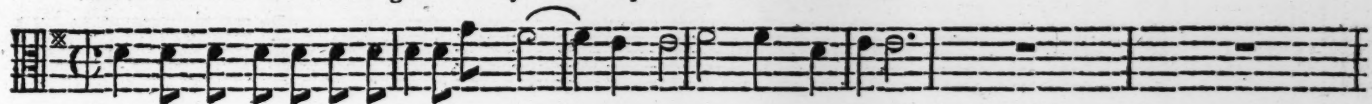
101

CONTINUED.

CHORUS.

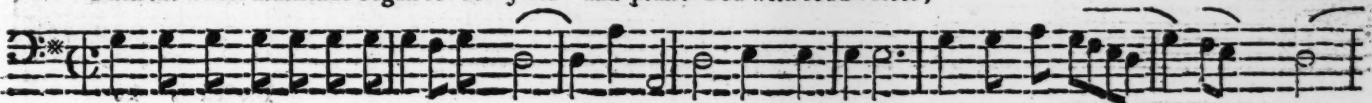


Then the whole multitude began to re-joice and praise God with loud voices



Then the whole multitude began to re-joice and praise God with loud voices ;

for all the



for all the migh—ty wo—

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Matth. XXI. CONTINUED.

for all the mighty mighty mighty works they had seen; say-ing, that co-

migh—ty works, for all the mighty mighty mighty works they had seen, say-ing, Blessed is he that co-

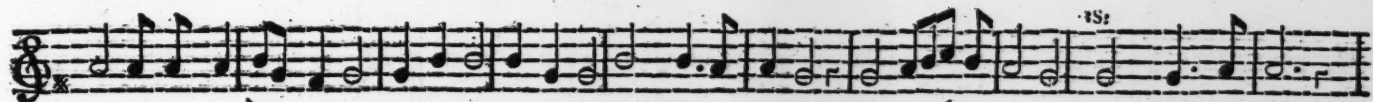
o ————— rks Blessed is he

The musical score consists of four staves. The first staff is in G major (one sharp) and common time, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff is in G major and common time, starting with an alto clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff is in G major and common time, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff is in G major and common time, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words spanning across staves. The lyrics are: "for all the mighty mighty mighty works they had seen; say-ing, that co-", "migh—ty works, for all the mighty mighty mighty works they had seen, say-ing, Blessed is he that co-", and "o ————— rks Blessed is he".

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

103

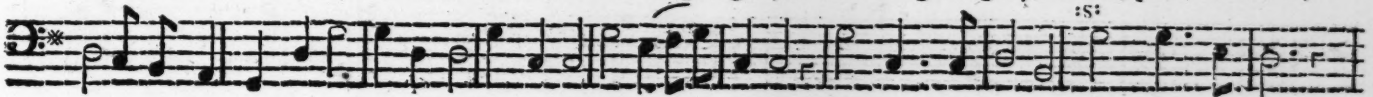
CONTINUED.



meth in the name of the Lord Hofannah Hofannah thou King of glory, thou King of glory, Peace, peace in heav'n,



meth in the name of the Lord Hofannah Hofannah thou King of glory, thou King of glory. Peace, peace in heav'n,



The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Matth. XXI. CONTINUED.

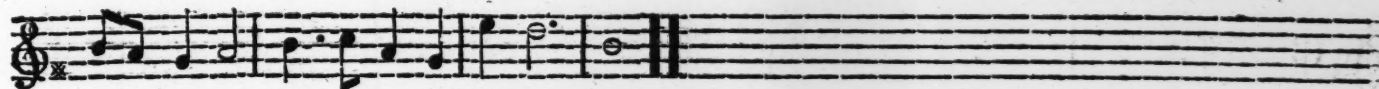
Glo—ry glo—ry glory in the highest. Halle—lu—jah Halle-lu-jah Halle--lu-jah let us sing Hal-le-lu-jah

Glo—ry glo—ry glory in the highest: Hal-le-lu—jah Halle-lu--jah Hal-lelujah let us sing Halle-lu—jah

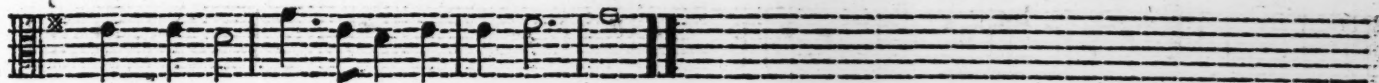
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

105.

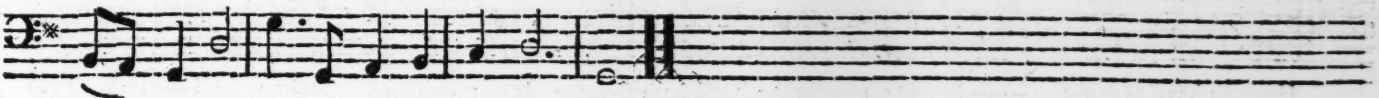
CONTINUED.



to our God, Hal-le-lu-jah to our King.



to our God, Hal-le-lu-jah to our King.



The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

AN ANTHEM. Taken from the first chapter of ISAIAH.

The musical score consists of four staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It contains a series of whole rests. Above the staff, there is a repeat sign followed by a colon and the letter 'S'. The second staff is an alto clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a series of notes, including a half note, a quarter note, and an eighth note, followed by a repeat sign and a colon and the letter 'S'. The third staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a series of whole rests, followed by a half note, a quarter note, and an eighth note. Above the staff, there is a repeat sign followed by a colon and the letter 'S'. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains a series of notes, including a half note, a quarter note, and an eighth note, followed by a repeat sign and a colon and the letter 'S'. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words underlined and some words connected by a horizontal line.

I have
I have nourish'd & brought up
Hear, O heav'ns & give e—ar O earth, for the Lord hath spoken: I have nourish'd & brought up chil—dren have

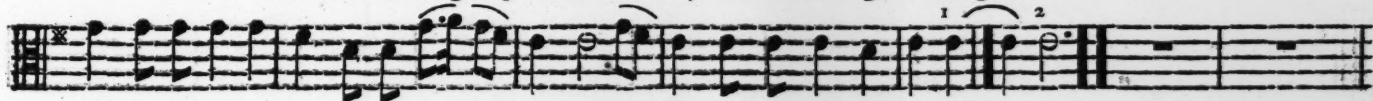
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

107

CONTINUED.



I have nourish'd & brought up children and they have rebel'd against me. gainst me.



nourish'd & brought up children & brought up children and



chil-dren have nourish'd & brought up chil-dren and they have rebel'd against me. gainst me.

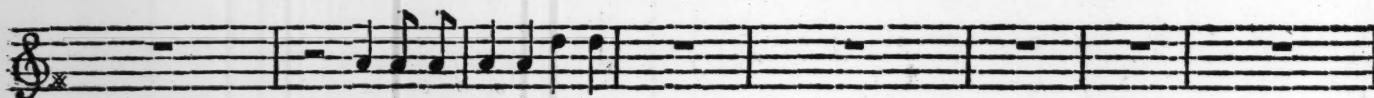
Ah! sinful nation



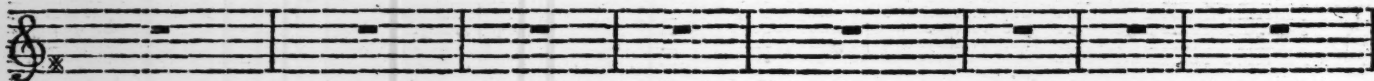
nourish'd & brought up nourish'd & brot up chil-dren and

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Isaiah I. CONTINUED.



children that are corrupters



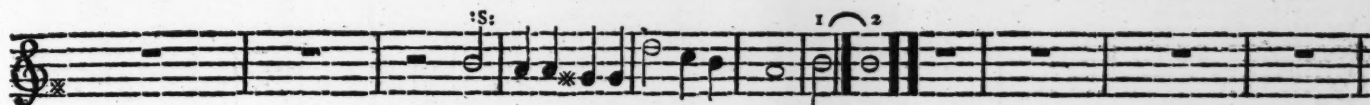
A feed of e-vil do-ers

They have for-fa—ken the Lord, they have provoked the

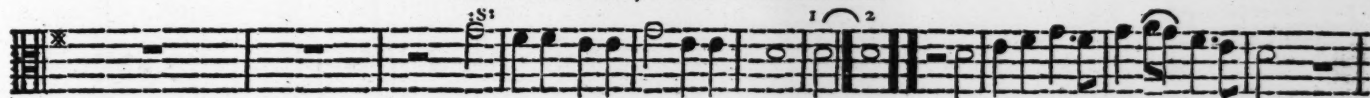
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

109

CONTINUED.



Ah! sinful nation, ah sinful na-tion tion.

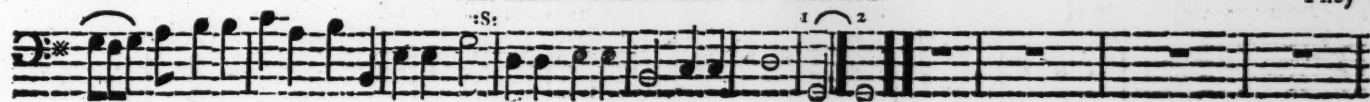


A people laden with i-niqui-ty ;



Ah! sinful nation ah sinful na-tion tion.

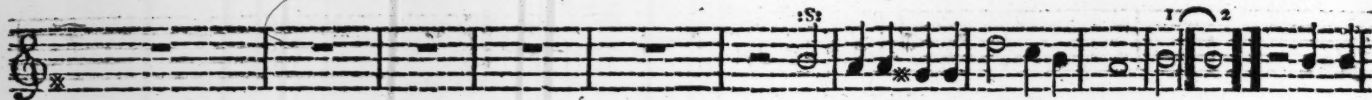
They



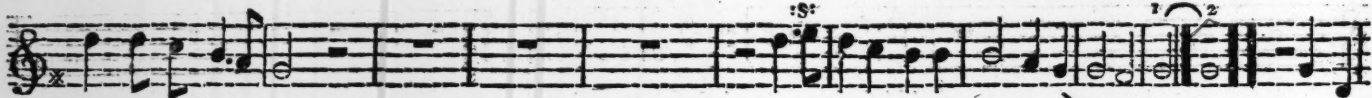
ho—ly One of Isr'el unto anger.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Isaiah I. CONTINUED.



Ah! sinful-nation ah! sinful na—tion tion. Wash ye



judge not the fatherless;

Ah! sinful nation ah! sinful na—tion tion. Wash ye

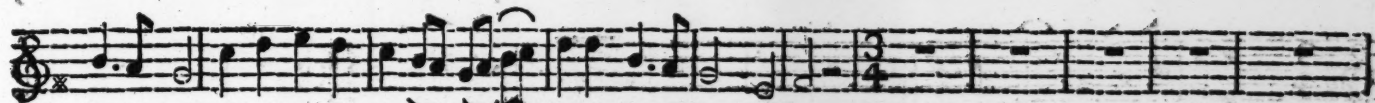


neither doth the cause of the widow come unto them.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY:

III

CONTINUED.



make you clean, put away the e-vil of your doings, from before mine eyes.



cease to do evil



make you clean, put away the e-vil of your doings from before mine eyes.

Look Judgment



Learn to do well

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Isaiah I. CONTINUED.

for the widow and plead for the widow widow.

and ple—ad fo—r the widow widow. Come

plead for the widow. Come now let us reason to—

The musical score consists of four staves. The first staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains the melody for the first part of the lyrics. The second staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. It contains the melody for the second part of the lyrics. The third staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. It contains the melody for the third part of the lyrics. The fourth staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. It contains the melody for the fourth part of the lyrics. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words underlined. There are repeat signs and first/second endings marked with '1.' and '2.' above the staves. The word 'Come' appears at the end of the third staff, and 'Come now let us reason to—' appears at the end of the fourth staff.

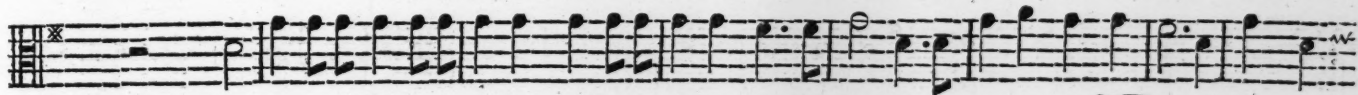
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

113

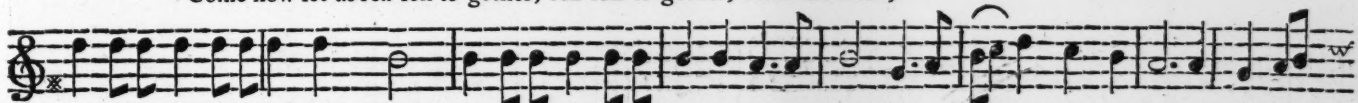
CONTINUED.



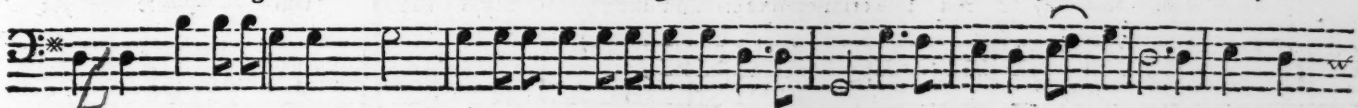
Come now let us reason together, faith the Lord; tho' your sins they be as scar-let, they shall



Come now let us rea-son to-gether, rea-son to-gether, faith the Lord;



now let us reason together, Come now let us reason to-gether, faith the Ld; tho' your sins they be as scar-let, they shall



ge-ther, reason to-gether, &c.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Isaiah I. CONTINUED.

be as wool, tho' they be red like crimson like crimson like crimson they shall be as whi—te as whi—te yet

cri—m—son, they shall be as whi—te yet

be as wool; tho' they be red like crimson like crimson like crimson they shall be as whi—te yet

cri—m—son they shall be as white yet

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

115

CONTINUED.

they shall be as white as snow, snow. A—men Hal-le-lujah Hal-le-lu-jah Hal-le-lu-jah A—

A—men A—men Hal-le-lu—jah Halle-

they shall be as white as snow snow. A—men Halle-lu-jah Hal-le-lu-jah Hal-le-lu-jah A—

A—men H— H— H— A—

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Isaiah I. CONTINUED.

men A—men,

lu—jah A—men A—men.

men.

men.

The musical score consists of four staves. The first staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and common time (C). It contains three measures: a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4, followed by a double bar line. Below the staff is the text "men A—men,". The second staff is an instrumental line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and common time. It contains three measures: a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, followed by a half note G4, a half note F#4, and a half note E4, followed by a double bar line. Below the staff is the text "lu—jah A—men A—men.". The third staff is a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and common time. It contains three measures: a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4, followed by a double bar line. Below the staff is the text "men.". The fourth staff is an instrumental line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and common time. It contains three measures: a half note G4, a half note A4, and a half note B4, followed by a double bar line. Below the staff is the text "men.".

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

117

AN ANTHEM for CHRISTMAS-DAY. Taken from ISAIAH, chap. ix.

CHORUS.

The musical score is arranged in four staves. The first staff is in G-clef and C major, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains the first line of music, including the chorus. The second staff is in C-clef and C major. The third staff is in G-clef and C major. The fourth staff is in F-clef and C major. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words grouped by a slur. The chorus is marked with a bracket and the word 'CHORUS.' above it.

Unto us a Son is giv'n Unto us a Son is giv'n,

Unto us a child is born, Unto us a Son is giv'n,

Unto us a child is born,

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

An ANTHEM for CHRISTMAS-DAY.

Chorus Treble

Hal-le-lu-jah Hal-le-lu-jah unto

and the government shall be upon his shoulders.

Hal-le-lu-jah Hal-le-lu-jah

and the government shall be up-on his shoulders.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

119

CONTINUED.

Chor. :S:

us a child is born, unto us a Son is giv'n, and his name shall be call-ed wonder-ful

and his name shall be call-ed shall be call-ed

unto us a Son is giv'n, and his name shall be call-ed wonder-ful, shall be call-ed

and his name

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

An ANTHEM for CHRISTMAS-DAY.

Chor.

cou—n—fel—lor, the everlasting Father the everlasting Father the everlasting

wonder—ful the mighty mightymighty God, the everlasting Father the everlasting Father the everlasting

the mighty mighty mighty God the

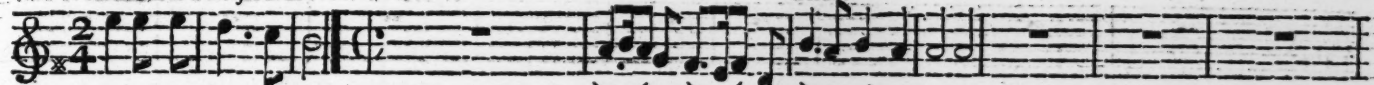
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

121

CONTINUED.

End with this strain.

Chor.

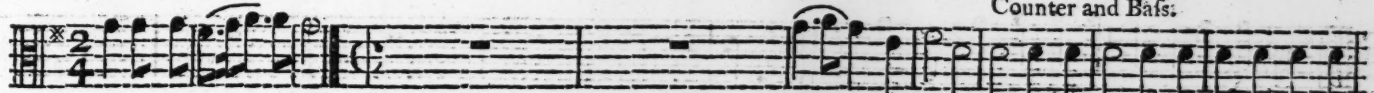


Father, the prince of peace:

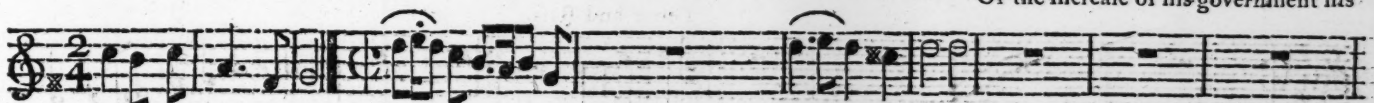
Hal-le-lu-jah

Hal-le-lu-jah,

Counter and Bass:



Of the increase of his government his



Father, the prince of peace.

Hal-le-lu-jah,

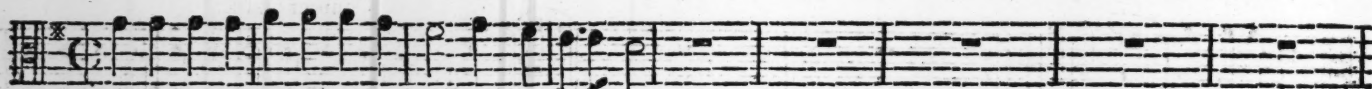
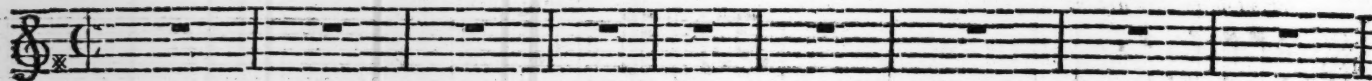
Hal-le-lujah,



Of the increase of his government &c.

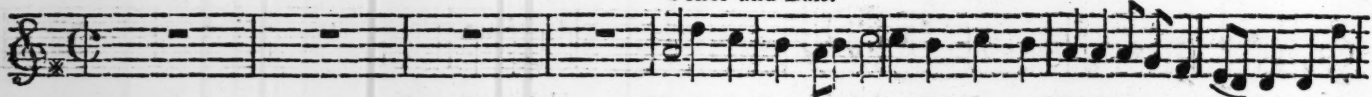
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

An ANTHEM for CHRISTMAS-DAY.



government his government & peace there shall be no end.

Tenor and Bass.



Upon the throne of David the throne of David, & upon his kingdom to



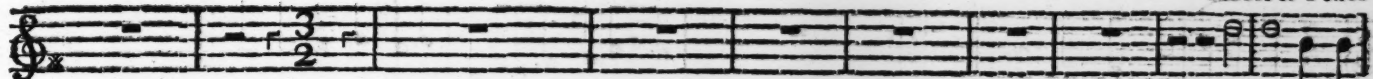
peace, of his government & peace there shall be no end.

THE HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

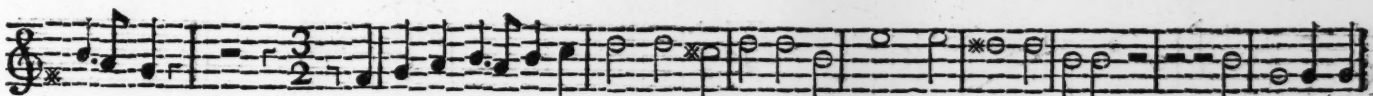
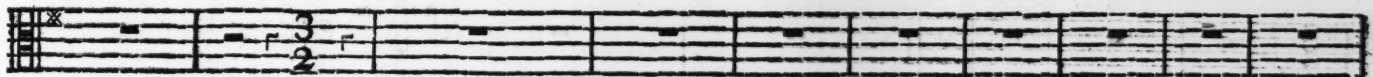
123

CONTINUED.

Treble & Tenor



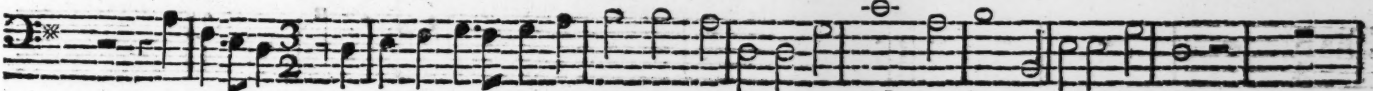
The zeal of the



order it,

and to establish it with judgment and justice from henceforth ev'n for ever:

The zeal of the



to order it,

The zeal

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

An ANTHEM for CHRISTMAS-DAY.

Lord of hosts will perform this. Chorus
 Hal—le—lu—jah, Hal—le—lu—jah.

Lord of hosts will per-form this. Hal—le—lu—jah, Hal—le—lu—jah.

End with the strain, And his name shall be called wonderful, &c.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

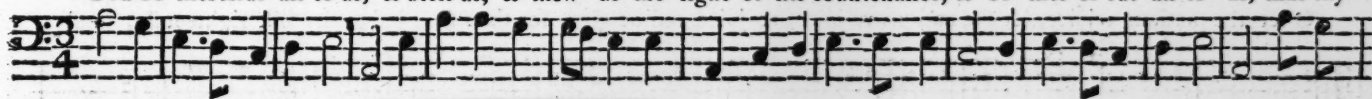
125

AN ANTHEM. Taken from PSALM LXVII.

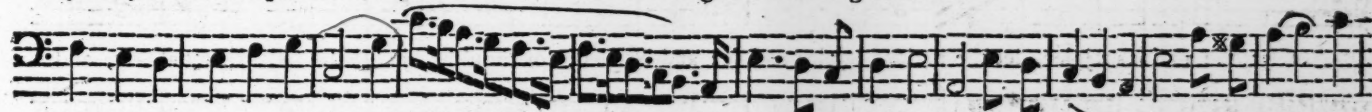
Tenor and Bass.



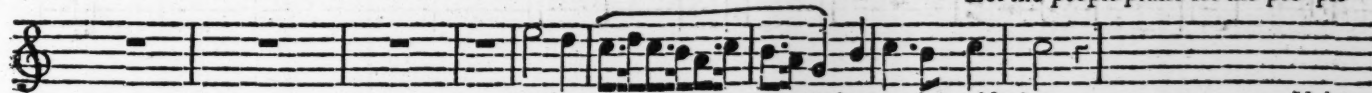
God be merciful un-to us, & bless us, & shew us the light of his countenance, & be mer-ci-ful un-to us, that thy



ways may be known upon earth, thy fa— — — — — ving health among all nations.

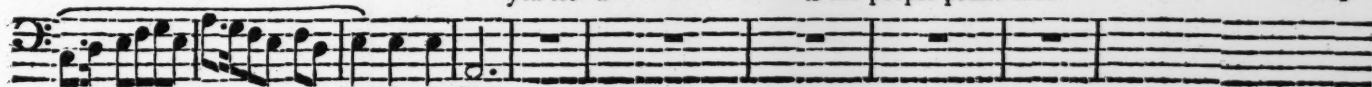


Let the people praise let the peo-ple



yea let a — — — — — H the people praise thee.

Volti



pra — — — — — se thee, O God.

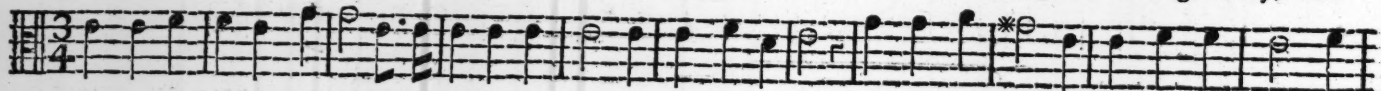
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY:

Psalm LXVII. CONTINUED.

CHORUS.



O let the nations rejoice, let the nations re-joyce, re-joyce and be glad, for thou shalt judge the folk righteously, and



O let the nations rejoice, let the nations rejoice re-joyce and be glad, for thou shalt judge the folk righteouf—ly, and



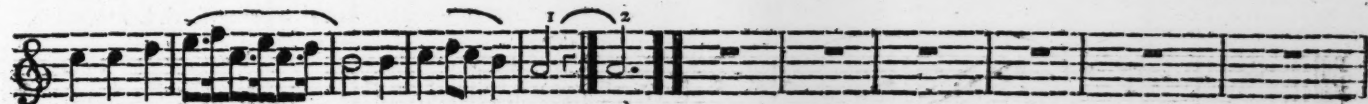
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

127

CONTINUED.



govern the na—tions up—on earth earth.



govern the na—tions up—on earth earth.



Bass solus.

Let the people praise let the people prai—

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

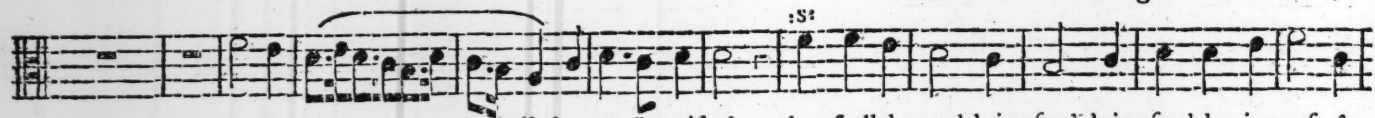
Pſalm LXVII. CONTINUED.



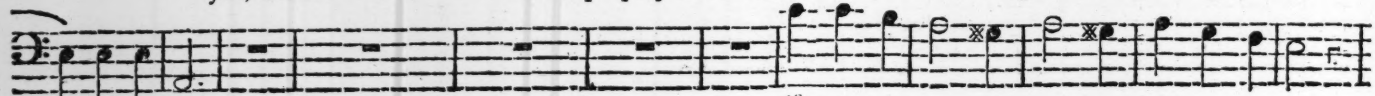
Then shall the earth bring forth bring forth her increase &



Then shall the earth bring forth her increase,



yea, let a ——— ll the people praise thee, then shall the earth bring forth bring forth her increase &

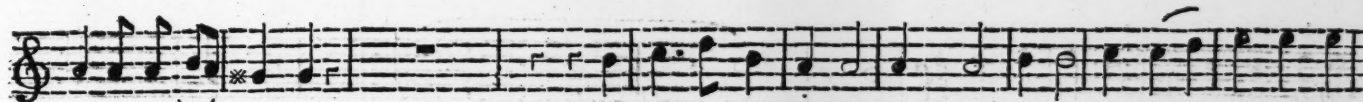


—se thee, O God,

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

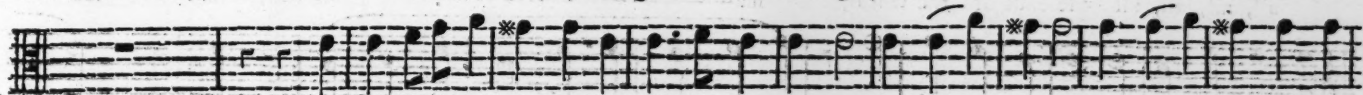
129

CONTINUED.



God even our own God,

shall give us his blessing, God shall bless us, God shall bless us and



and God even our own God,



God, even our own God,

shall give us his blessing, God shall bless us, God shall bless us, and



and God, even our own God,

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Psalm LXVII. CONTINUED.

The musical score consists of two systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The vocal lines are in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The piano accompaniment lines are in bass clef with a 3/4 time signature. The lyrics are written below the vocal lines.

all, all, all, all the ends of the world; sha—ll fear, shall fea—

all, all, all, all the ends of the world sha—ll fear shall fea—

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

131

CONTINUED.

The musical score consists of four staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second staff is in treble clef and contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a double bar line and a repeat sign. The third staff is in treble clef and contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a double bar line and a repeat sign. The fourth staff is in bass clef and contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a double bar line and a repeat sign. The lyrics 'him him.' are written below the first two staves, with '1' and '2' indicating first and second endings. The lyrics 'him him.' are also written below the third and fourth staves, with '1' and '2' indicating first and second endings.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

AN ANTHEM. Taken from PSALM CXVII.

The musical score is written for two voices, Soprano (S) and Bass (B), in common time (C). The melody is a simple, hymn-like tune. The lyrics are: "O praise the Lord all ye hea-then, O praise the L^d all ye heathen praise him praise him towards us, And the truth of the Lord en-dur-eth and the truth of the Lord en-dur-eth". The score consists of four staves. The first two staves are for the Soprano and Bass parts respectively, and the last two staves are for the Soprano and Bass parts respectively. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words split across lines. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is printed in black ink on a white background.

O praise the Lord all ye hea-then, O praise the L^d all ye heathen praise him praise him

O praise the Lord all ye heathen,

towards us, And the truth of the Lord en-dur-eth and the truth of the Lord en-dur-eth

and the truth of the Lord en-dur-eth

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

133

CONTINUED.

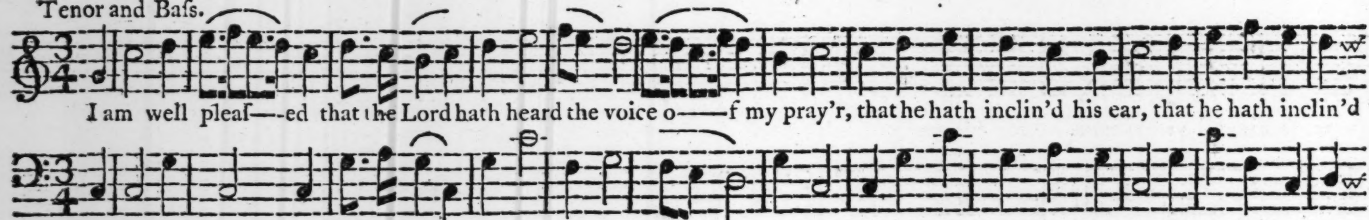
praise him all ye nations, for his merci-ful kindnes for his merci-ful kindnes is e-ver-more and more and more

for ever, praise the Lord prai—se the Lord for ever praise the Lord, prai—se praise praise the Ld.
for ever praise the Ld.

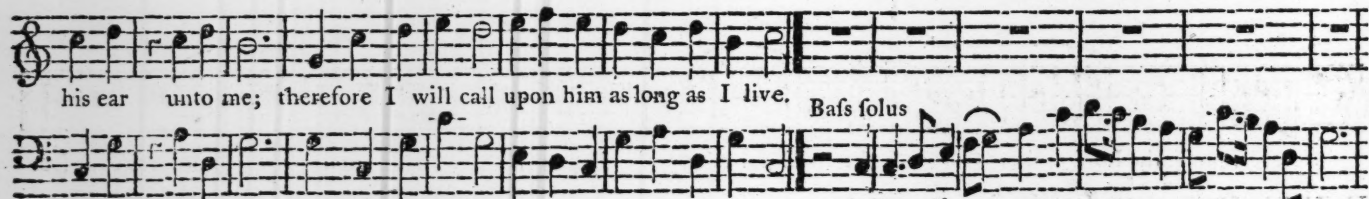
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY:

AN ANTHEM. Taken from PSALM CXVI.

Tenor and Bafs.



I am well pleas—ed that the Lord hath heard the voice o—f my pray'r, that he hath inclin'd his ear, that he hath inclin'd



his ear unto me; therefore I will call upon him as long as I live. Bafs folus



The fnares of death compaffed me round about;

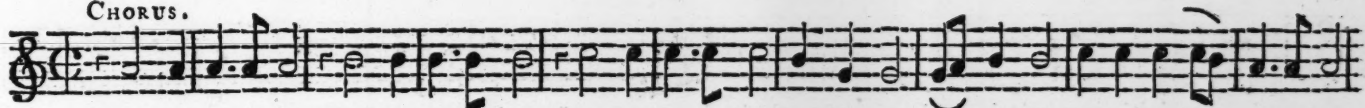
and I did call up-on the name of the Lord, O Lord, O Lord, O Lord I befeech thee deli—ver my foul.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

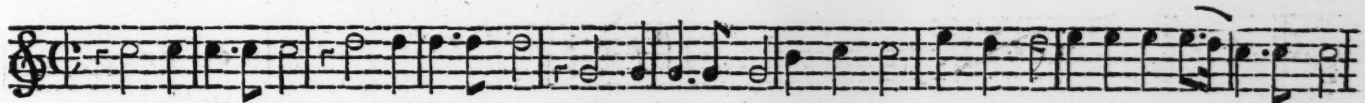
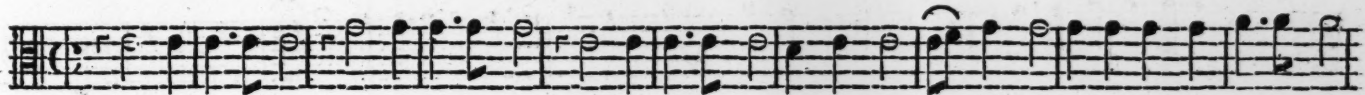
135

C O N T I N U E D.

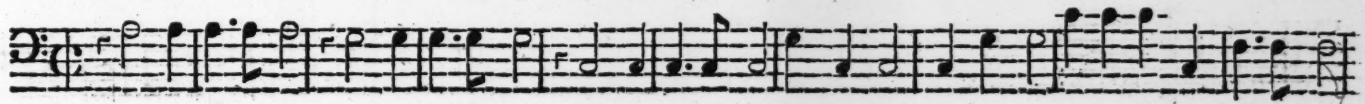
CHORUS.



Gracious is the Lord Gracious is the Lord Gracious is the Lord and righteous and righteous yea our God is merci-ful.



Gracious is the Lord, Gracious is the Lord, Gracious is the Lord and righteous & righteous yea our God is mer-ci-ful.

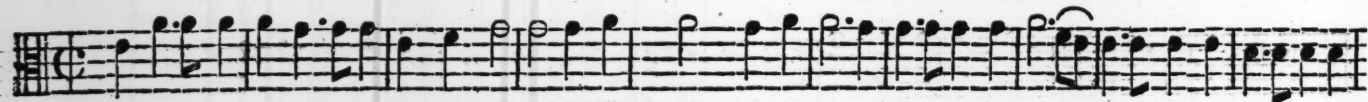


The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Pſalm CXVI. CONTINUED.



is merci-ful, is merciful, the Lord preserveth the si—m-ple, I was in mise-ry, I was in mi-se-ry in mi-fery, and



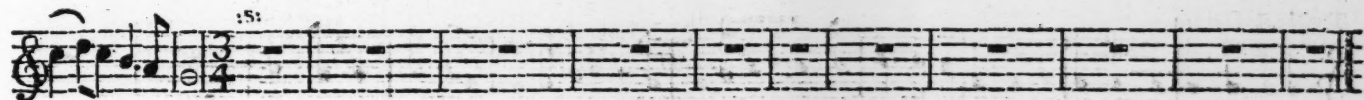
is mer-ci-ful, is merciful, the Lord preserveth the si—m-ple; I was in mi-se-ry, I was in mi-fery in mi-se-ry and



THE HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

137

CONTINUED.



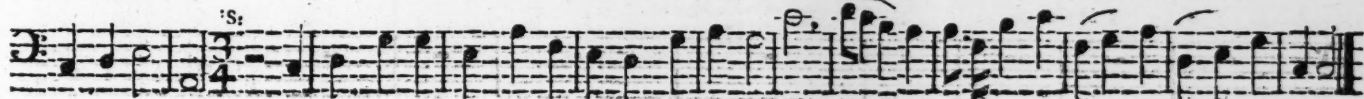
he helped me.



:s: Tenor and Bafs.



he help-ed me. What reward shall I give un-to the Lord for all, all, a—ll his benefits that he hath done unto me.



The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Pfalm CXVI. CONTINUED.

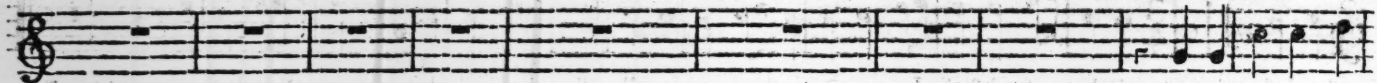
Treble & Contra



I will receive the cup of falvation falvation and ca——ll up—o——n the name of the Lord.



Tenor and Bass



I will offer will

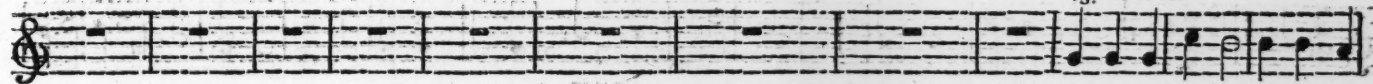


The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

139

CONTINUED.

:S: Chorus.

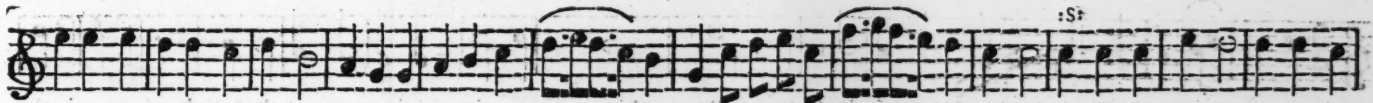


I will pay my vows I will pay

:S:



:S:



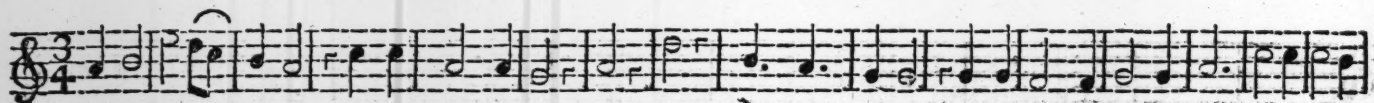
offer will offer un-to thee the sacrifice of thanksgiv—ing and call upon the na—me of the Lord. I will pay my vows I will pay

:S:

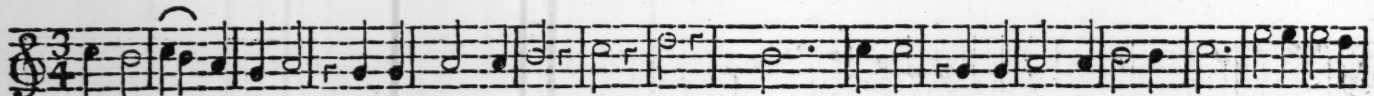
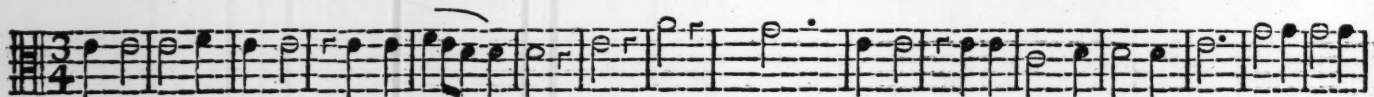


The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

Psalm CXVI. CONTINUED.



my vows un-to the Lord in the sight of all, all, all, his people, in the courts of the Ld's house, even in the



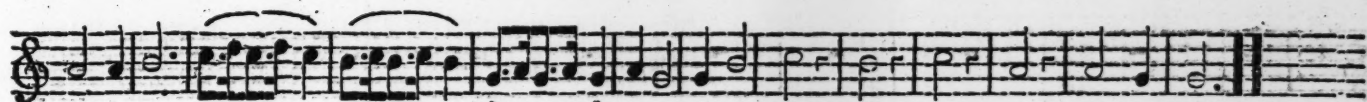
my vows un-to the Lord in the sight of all, all, all his people, in the courts of the Ld's house, even in the



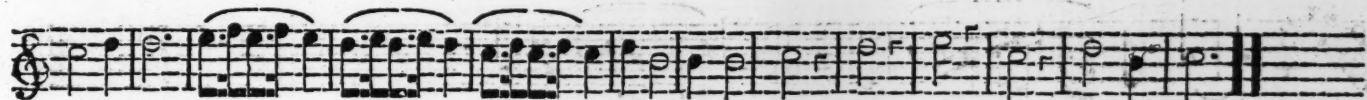
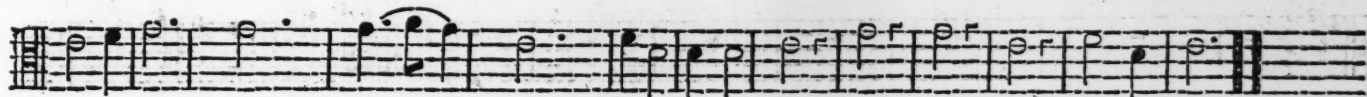
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

141

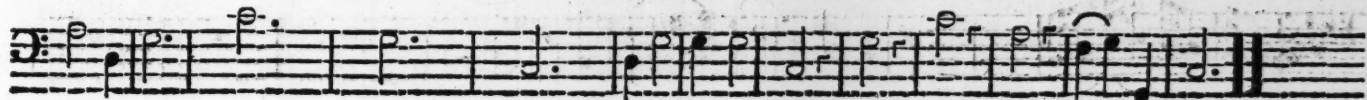
CONTINUED.



midst of thee, O ——— O ——— O ——— Je-ru-sa-lem praise, praise, praise, praise, praise the Lord.

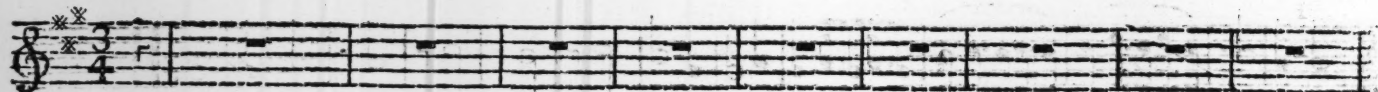


midst of thee, O ——— O ——— O ——— Je-ru-salem, praise, praise, praise, praise, praise the Lord.



The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

J U B E L A T E D E O.



O be jo—yful in the Lord all all



O be jo—yful in the Lord a—ll ye lands,



O be joy—ful joyful in the Lord all ye lands,

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

143

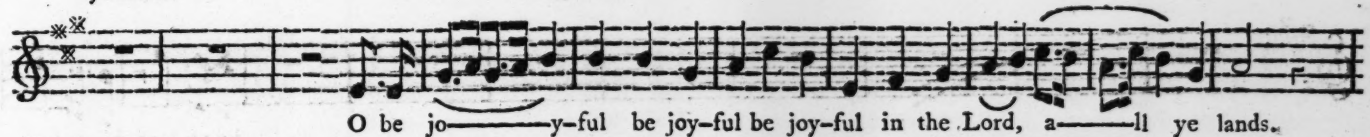
CONTINUED.



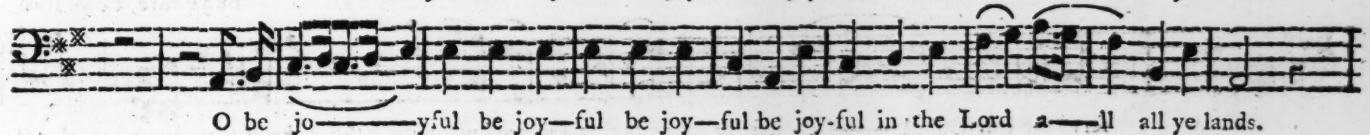
O be joy-ful be joy-ful in the Lord all all ye lands: ferve the



ye lands. O be, &c.



O be joy-ful be joy-ful be joy-ful in the Lord, a—all ye lands.



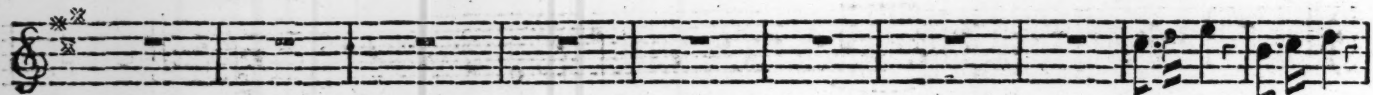
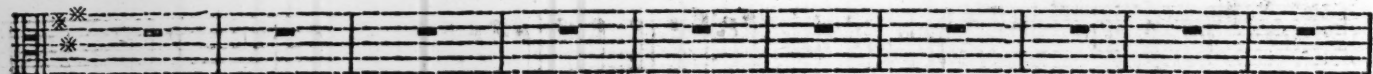
O be joy-ful be joy-ful be joy-ful in the Lord a—all all ye lands.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

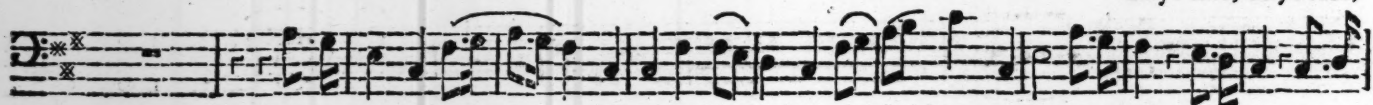
J U B E L A T E D E O.



Lord with gla—dnests with gla—dnests, and come before his presence with a song.



Be ye sure, be ye sure,

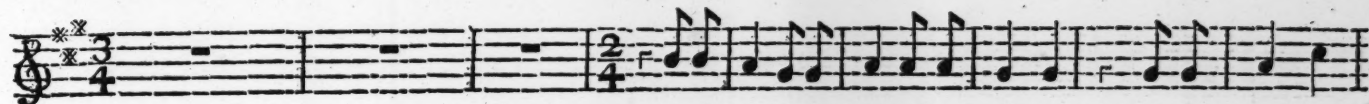


serve the Ld. with gla—dnests, & come before his presence with a song. Be ye sure, be ye sure, that the

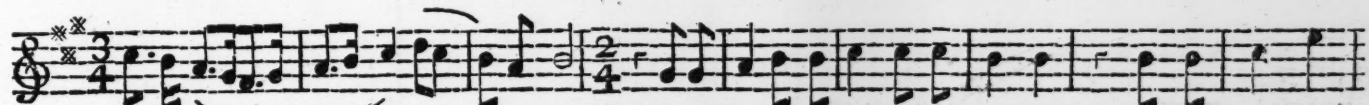
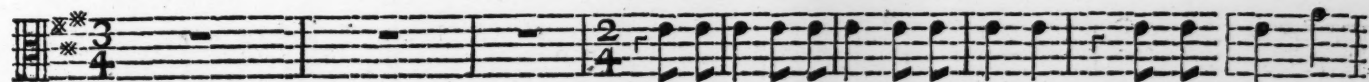
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

145

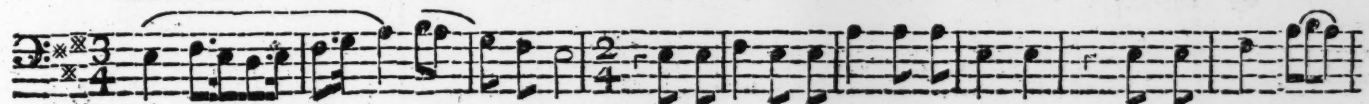
CONTINUED.



It is he, it is he that hath made us, and not we not



that the Lo—rd he is God. It is he, it is he that hath made us, and not we not

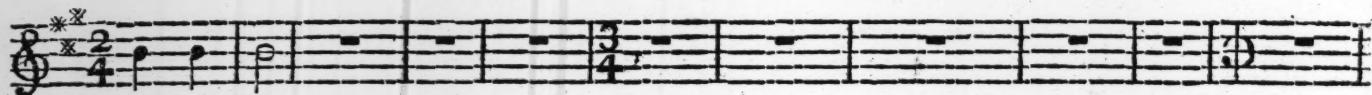


Lo—rd he is God ;

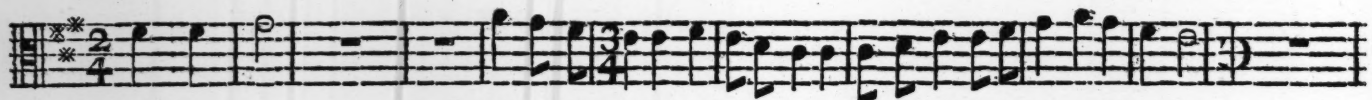
T

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

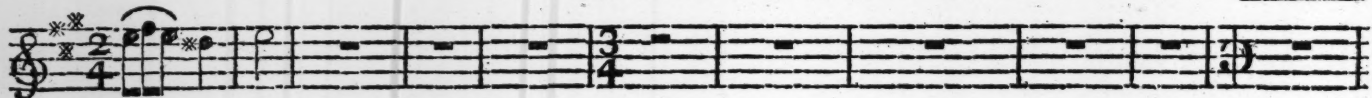
J U B E L A T E D E O.



we our-selves.



We are his people we are his people & the sheep & the sheep of his pasture.



we our-selves.



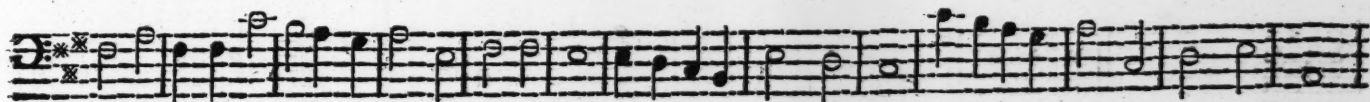
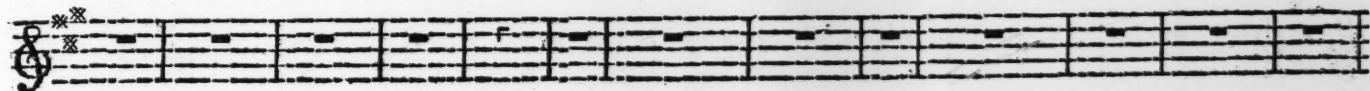
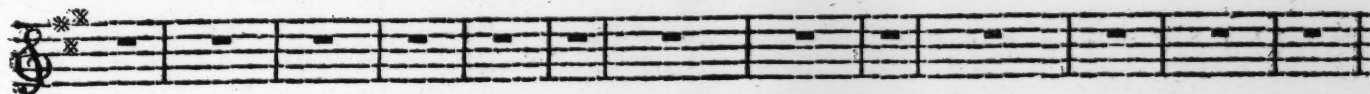
Bass solus.

We are his people we are his people & the sheep & the sheep of his pasture. O go your

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

147

CONTINUED.



way, O go your way into his gates with thanksgiving, and in-to his courts with praise, & in-to his courts his courts with praise.

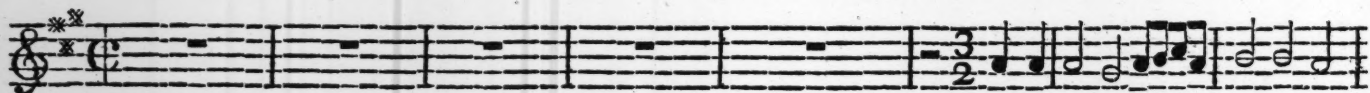
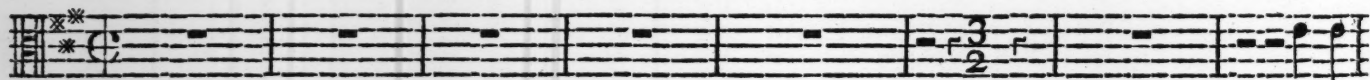
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

J U B E L A T E D E O.



Be thankful unto him, be thankful unto him & speak and speak good of his name;

for the



For the Lord is gra—cious is



Be thankful unto him be thankful unto him and speak good of his name.

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

149

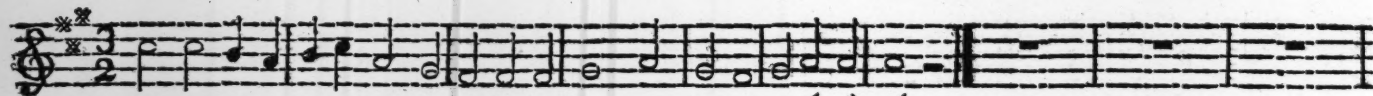
CONTINUED.

Lord is gra—cious is gracious and his mercy is e-ver-last-ing and his truth endures from gene-

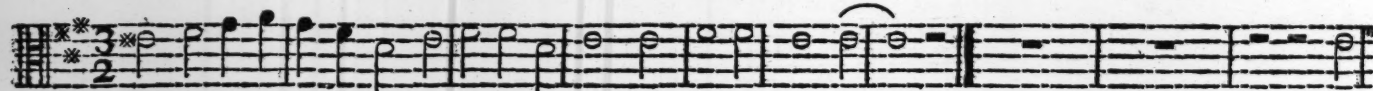
gracious is gracious & his mercy his mer—cy is e-ver-last-ing, and his truth en—dures from ge-ne--ra-

The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

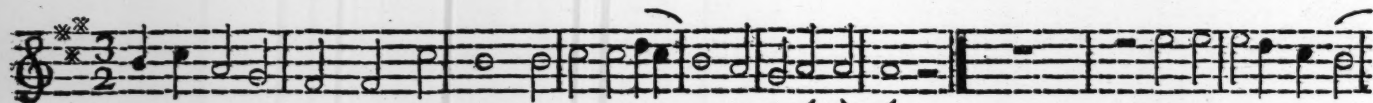
JUBELATE DEO.



ra-tion to ge-ne-ra-tion from ge-ne-ra-tion to ge-ne-ra-tion.

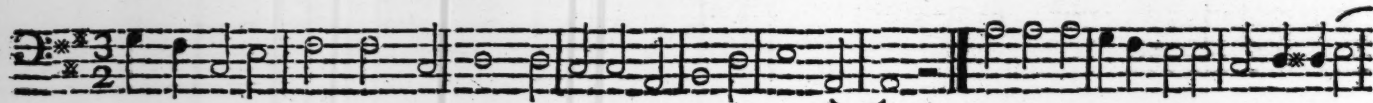


Glo—



tion to ge-ne-ra-tion from ge-ne-ra-tion to ge-ne-ra-tion.

Glory be to the So—

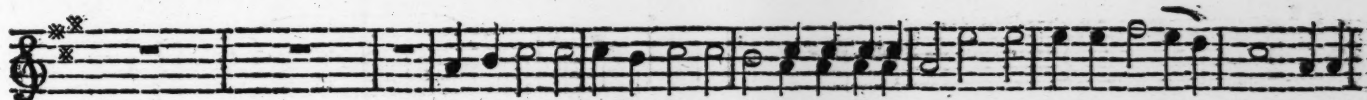


Glory be to the Father and to the So—

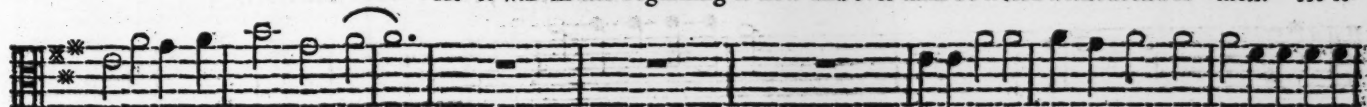
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

152

CONTINUED.

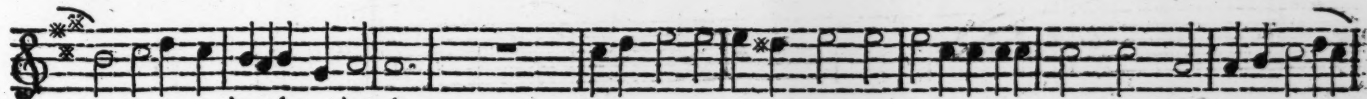


As it was in the beginning is now and ever shall be world without end A—men. As it



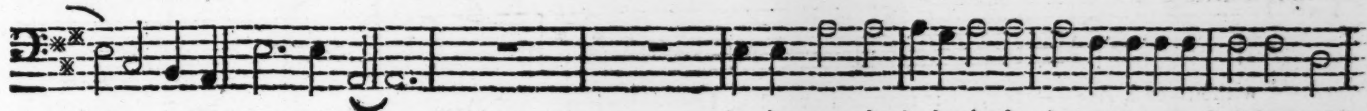
ry be to the Ho—ly Ghost;

As it was in the be-gin-ning is now & ever



—n and to the Ho—ly Ghost;

As it was in the be-gin-ning is now & ever shall be world without end A—



—n;

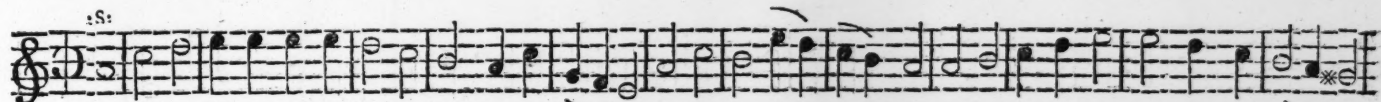
As it was in the beginning is now & e-ver shall be world

7

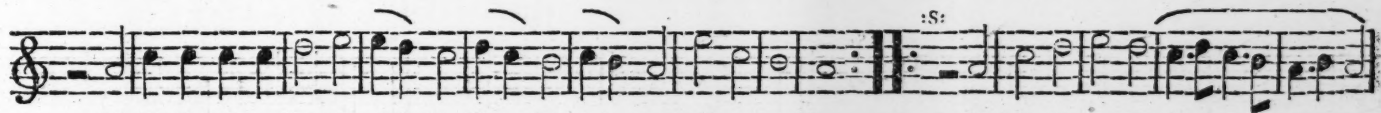
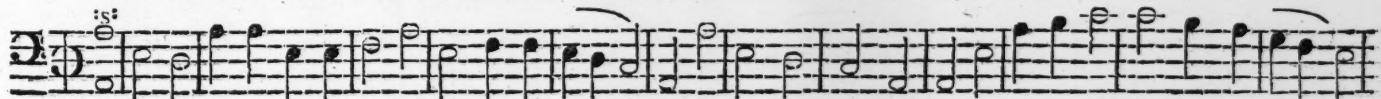
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

153

The ORDER for the BURIAL of the DEAD. For Two Voices.

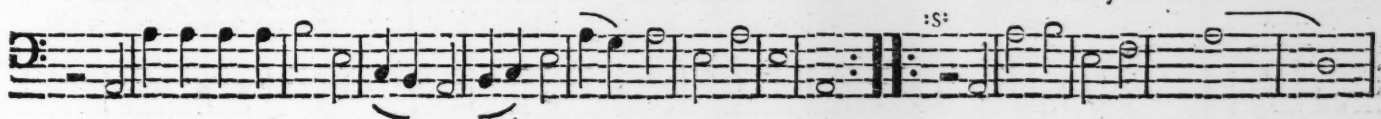


I am the re-sur-recti-on and the life, saith the Lord ; he that be-liev-eth in me, tho' he were dead yet shall he live ;



and who-so-e-ver liv-eth and be-liev-eth in me shall ne-ver die.

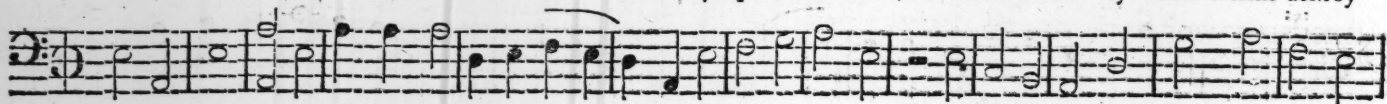
I know that my Re-dee-m-



The HEREFORDSHIRE MELODY.

The ORDER for the BURIAL of the DEAD. H. O. 517

—er liv—eth, & that he shall stand at the lat—ter day up-on the earth; and tho' af-ter my skin worms destroy



—ld and not an-o--ther.

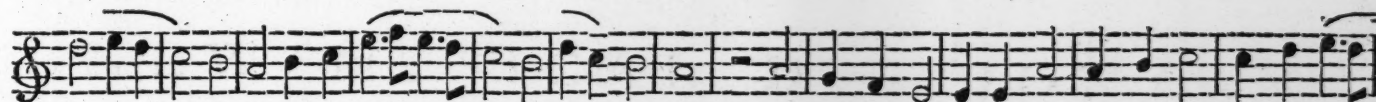
We brought no-thing into this world, and it is certain we can car-ry nothing



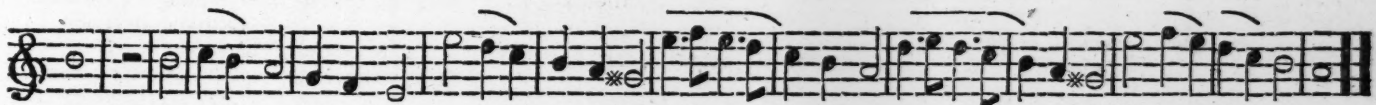
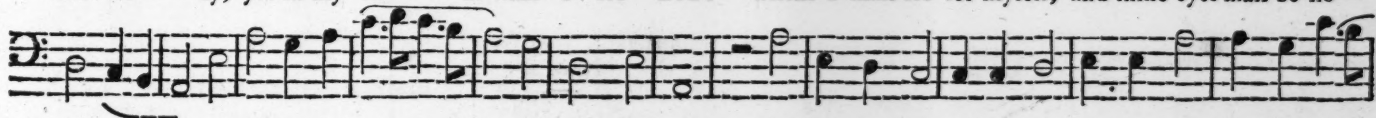
The HERTFORDSHIRE MELODY.

155

CONTINUED.



this bo—dy, yet in my fle—sh shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall be-ho—



out: The Lord gave and the Lord hath ta-ken a-way, ble—f-fed be, ble—f-fed be the name of the Lord.



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ASTEN LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION



NEW MUSICAL DICTIONARY.

A

A. An abbreviation of Alamire, and A-re.

A bene placite. If you please, or will.

Accent. Strong tones, to express passions, also trillios, &c.

Accentor. The leading finger, &c.

Acute. High, sharp, or shrill. The small pipes, &c.

Adagio, or Ad^o. Very slow in movement.

Additum, If you please, or will.

Affetto, or Affetuoso. Tender and affectionate.

Aijaleth. The name of an ancient divine song.

Alamand. A solemn grave tune.

Alamoth. An ancient psalm-instrument, or tune.

Allegretto. Very quick, gay, and lively.

Allegro. Time very quick. The quickest common time.

Allegro ma non presto. Not too quick.

Allegro Allegro. More quick than Allegro.

Allelujab. Praise the Lord.

Alto, or Altus. The counter-tenor.

Alto Ripieno. The tenor of a grand chorus.

Animato. With life, spirit, or vigour.

Anthem. A holy song commonly in prose, said to be invented by St. Ignatius, and St. Ambrose, in the year 370; St. Gregory, Diodorus, Fla-

vian, and others, followed it in the year 550.

Appoggiatura-Notes. Little notes to rest on. &c. to soften a leap.

Aria, or Arietta. A little song, &c.

Arfin and Thefin. The rising and falling in a canon.

Affai. Enough.

A Tempo giusto. Equal time.

B

B. An abbreviation of B-mi, or B-fabemi.

Bar. Are perpendicular strokes across the five lines, to divide time.

Bass. Lowest, or ground-notes of all parts.

Basso. Vocal bass.

Battuta.

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Battuta. Motion of the hand in beating of time.

Basso Continuo. A continual, or thorough bass.

Beat. One motion, or part of a bar or measure in any sort of time; the pulse of a pendulum, &c. Also ornament, or grace in musick,

Binary Measure. Time that is equally beat down or up.

Bizarro. To vary as the performer or composer chuses; either quick or slow.

Bischroma. The triple quaver.

B-mi. A master-note in the vocal bass, &c.

B-Mollare, or Mollé. Flat, feint, and soft.

B-Quardo. A natural; to vary either flat or sharp, &c.

Breve. A note the length of two semibreves.

Brilliant. Lively, gay, and brisk.

Burden. Is the part of a song repeated at the end of a stanza. Likewise the bass or drone of the cymbal, or bagpipe, &c.

C

C. Is an abbreviation of C. faut, or C-folfa.

Cadence. Is all the parts making a close.

Cantata. Musick either for instruments or voice.

Cantus. Treble, or highest part.

Canon. A perpetual fuge.

Cantoferno. The tenor; the principal subject part, &c.

Canzone. Canzonetto, or song.

Catch. Canons sung round.

Cattivo. Bad.

Cadenza. The shake before a close.

Camera. Chamber-musick.

Cancherizante. Moving retrograde or backwards.

Canticum. A grave tune set to hymns, psalms, &c. being from two to eight parts.

Cantilenæ. Are pieces of melody set to songs, &c. not in parts.

Canto. A treble part.

Capella. A chapel, or concert thereof.

Canto-fermo. Church-tune, or chant.

Caprioso. Careless musick, whimsical.

Chiesa. A church sonata, &c.

Chiave. The fundamental key or tone: of church musick.

Chorma. Singing in a gay-flourishing way, &c.

Chiacona. A tune that is set to a ground-bass.

Chords. Are sounds, or musical strings.

Chorus. Fulls, or all the parts moving together.

Choral Musick. Is eight parts, which are sung by turns, &c.

Close. Is the conclusion of all parts.

Coloratura. To be with all the trilloes and ornaments as can be made.

Concertante. Are the parts that are always in play.

Corona. Hold, or rest, which is above a note thus,  to pause, or continue the sound, at the end; often used at the end of canons, &c. to repeat or end at.

Gemma. The supposed ninth part of a tone.

Composition. Are many parts musically joined, or well framed melody.

Con.

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Con. With.
Con Affettuoso. With loving affection.
Con Diligenza. With diligence and care.
Con Discretion. With discretion and judgment.
Concert or Consort. In three, or more parts.
Concords. All pleasing intervals.
Consort Pitch. Common pitch of instruments.
Continuo. Continual, or thorough-bass.
Contra. Counter-tenor.
Concerto-grosso. The grand chorus.
Cords. Various sounds struck together; Pythagoras is said to have found them out from the hammers in a smith's shop.
Counter-Fuges. Fuges proceeding different to each other.
Counterist. One that performs counter-tenor.
Counterpoint. Note against note.
Counter-Bass. A double bass.

Counter-Tenor. Is between the treble and tenor.
C solfaut. The cliff note of the inner parts, &c.
C-Sol-Ut. The note C-solfaut.
Crochet. Is a note held while you can say One.
Cromatick. The moving by semitones.
Currant. A musical air in tripla time.

D

D. An abbreviation of D-sol-re.
Da-Capo. End with the first strain.
Da, or Dal. By, for, from, with or by.
Demiquaver. A note with a triple tail.
Depressio. The fall of the hand or foot.
Descant. The tones a composition consists of.
Plaint Descant. The orderly placing of concords.
Figurate Descant. When discords are mixed, or orderly taken.
Diapason. A complete eight, of 12 semitones.

Diapente. A complete fifth of 7 semitones.
Diapboia. A discord.
Diatonick Scale. The common scale of musick.
Division. A running of quick notes, &c.
Diasolre. A note's name.
Diesis. A supposed lesser semitone; i. e. when semitones are put in the place of whole tones.
Diminution. Lessened notes.
Dissonant. Disagreeable or discording.
Discords. Disagreeable intervals.
Disdiapason. A double octave, or fifteenth.
Ditone. The greater third of four semitones.
Divotto. Serious and devout.
Division. Intervals divided into lesser, &c.
Disjointly. Moving by leaps.
Di Grado. Moving by degrees.
Di Salto. Moving by leaps.
D la re. The note Diasolre.

Dixology.

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Doxology. Gloria Patri, a song to the Blessed Trinity.

Doctor of the Psalter. One who explains the psalms.

Dux. The leading fuge.

E

E. An abbreviation of Ela, or Elami.

Eccho. Soft, resembling an eccho.

The swell of an organ, &c.

Ecclesiastico stylo. Church musick, &c.

Elegy. A funeral song.

Eclick Mood. An ancient mood soft and melting.

Emphatical. Sounds or words on which lieth the main accent, or principal of the subject, &c.

Evovæ. The ending note.

Entata, or Enchorda. Sounds made by playing with the fingers; as spinnetts, harps, violins, &c.

Encore. To perform over again: more of the same.

Enharmonic. A supposed scale of quarter-notes.

Epithalamium. A nuptial song or poem.

Epiodian. The last part of an ode.

Also an hymn before a burial.

Euphony. Sweet pleasing sounds, or a smooth running of words.

Extempore. To play or sing harmoniously to another, without notes prick'd down, so as to be agreeable, &c.

Extream. Cords are so called when made to their utmost bounds, either high or low, &c.

Exultation. Gladness and Joy.

Extensio. To compose or arrange sounds in a melodious order, &c.

F

F. An abbreviation of F. faut.

Fa. A flat or feint tone.

Faburden. The main subject-part, tenor, melody, or church-tune, &c.

Falsa. False or defective.

Favorito. The best chosen.

Falsetto. Very weakly.

Fa finto. A flatted note.

Feint. A flat, or flatted, &c.

Ffaut. The cliff-note of the bass; also others in the scale.

Fifth. A perfect sweet concord.

Fin. The last note of a composition.

Flat. Is a mark to sink a sound half a tone.

Forçe. Loud and strong.

Fortement. Louder than forte.

Fortissimo. As loud as possible.

Fourth. A discording interval.

Follia. An air on a ground.

Fuge, or Fuga. Parts flying before each other.

Fundamentals. The principal tones.

Furioso. Hastily or furiously.

G

G. An abbreviation of Gamut, or G-solreut.

Gamut. The scale of musick, or the first note thereof, in the bass.

Galliarda. Lively, brisk and gay.

Gavotto. A lively air in common time.

Gaymente. Lively, briskly, gayly.

Gratioso. Agreeable and graceful.

Graxe:

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Grave, or *Gravemente*. Deep, mournful or slow.

Gravifonous. Very grave and slow.

Group. Beat, shake or trill, to grace the tune.

Grounds. The first principles, &c.

G-re fol. The note G-folreut.

Grado. Moving by degrees.

Gradual-Pfalms. Are fifteen psalms so called, as fifteen degrees of virtue, &c.

G-folreut. The cliff-note of the tenor or treble.

H

Hallelujah. Praise the Lord.

Hand-Harmonical. The ancient scale of musick that is expressed by fingers.

Harmonicks. Is that part which considers the proportions of tones, grave and acute, &c.

Harmonick Sounds. All pleasing intervals.

Harmony. The agreement that results from *practical musick*; and formed by the agreement of various sounds, whereby the ear is pleased, &c.

Harpeggio. Distinct sounds heard one after another.

Harmonicks. The whole doctrine of sound.

Harmonical-composition. The whole art of composing melody for single voices or instruments in single parts; or many parts to move harmoniously together, by rules, methods, and proper ways, &c.

Harmonical-Canon. The same as monochord.

Hautdessus. The treble part.

Hemitone. An half tone.

Hemiola. As much, and half as much.

Heptachord. A Seventh.

Hilarodias. Diverting, merry, short poems or songs, sung by the Greek poets so called; who, in ancient times, went about singing them.

Homophonous. In one pitch, or in unison.

Hosanna. Save now I beseech you.

Hymn. A holy song in honour to the Creator, derived from a Greek word which means celebrato, or I celebrate;

St. Hilary, St. Ambrose, and others, who composed them, first brought into churches about the year 370; some of which they called chants.

Hypoproslambanomenos. A low sound in the old scale, under *Proslambanomenos*.

I

Iastia, or *Ionick Mood*. The ancient mood, very light, airy and melting.

Imitation. The part that mocks or imitates another part, or a short fuge.

Incorpo. Parts bound up in canon.

Interval. The space between two, or more, sounds

Inno. A spiritual song or hymn.

Intentio. The ascending of the voice.

Index. A direct, made thus, *w*.

Infinito. Fuges often repeated.

Inganno. A rest instead of a note, &c.

Intesso. Play or sing the same.

Irregolare. Wildly, without rule.

Jale. A Greek harvest hymn; or thanks for the sheaf, &c.

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K

- Key.* The dominant, or ending tone.
Key-Notes. The two principals, A and C.
Kyrie. The first word of Masses, signifying Lord; its musick being called A fine Kyrie, *i. e.* well composed.

L

- La.* The practical vocal word for Elami, and Alamire.
Lamentatone. Mournful and Slow.
Languente, or *Languissant.* Languishing and soft.
Large. A note as long as eight semibreves.
Largetto. A little slower than largo.
Largo. A middle movement of time.
Laudo Syon Salvatorem. An ancient Roman church hymn in prose, used before the gospel; also at burials; nobly set to music.
Lacrimoso. In a bewailing manner.
Lay. A short poem, or song, &c.
Laud. Commendation, or praise.
Latania, Musical church litany.

- Levet.* A trumpet lesson, &c.
Leppis. By rule and custom, &c.
Lessor Cords. Wanting a semitone.
Leaps. When sounds are between.
Legato. Notes slurred or tied.
Lezare. To open, or found the first note.
Ledger-lines. Are lines added above the usual number.
Legatura, or *Legatto.* Notes sticking close, or tied together.
Legerment, or *Legiardo.* Careful, gently, lightly.
Lentus, *Lento*, *Lentement.* Slow and soft.
Liber. Notes not tied, or unfinished.
Long. A note as long as four semibreves.
Lydian Mood. An ancient mood very slow and doleful.
Lyre. or *Cythara.* An harp, invented by Mercury, said to be the most ancient of all instruments.
Lyrick Verses. Verses that are sung to a harp or lyre.

M

- Maestuso*, *Maestoso.* With strength and grandeur.
Madrigals. Old songs or poems in 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or more parts.
Maestro. A teacher, or master of musick.
Malath. An ancient psalm tune, or instrument.
Major. The greater, or larger.
Master-Note. In transposition, the B-mi or Center Note; also the key note.
March. Played when soldiers march.
Martial Musick. Used in the army.
Masi. Musick of the Romish church.
Matins. Morning songs, or services.
Maniera. The way, or manner.
Magade, or *Magas.* An antient instrument.
Maggore. Major, or greater; 3d, &c.
Manichord. A kind of spinnet.
Massima: An old square note, containing 8 semibreves, before bars were invented.
Massino. The octave, or system, &c.
Mea-

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Measure-Note. Containing a whole bar of time.

Medius. The counter, or middle part.

Melody. A mixture of single musical sounds to please the ear; also the church-tune.

Melos. A piece of melody.

Men. Not so much.

Medium. The air or sphere of activity. Also in a middle way.

Melodious. Sweet and pleasing, as honey, &c.

Melopæa. To make tones justly express both the words and the subject, *i. e.* justly set.

Messa, or Messe. A short mass.

Mezzo soprano. Counter-tenor.

Mesopieci. The middle degree of any cord, &c.

Mescolamente,
Mesfides, mislo,
Mixio, mores. } As custom, as usual, done by rule, &c.

Mean. The medius, or counter tenor.

Measure: In musick, is that space, or interval of time that musicians take in raising and falling the hand or

foot, which is marked out by bars; one rise and one fall being called one measure or bar.

Mesopieci Suoni. Notes of a middling pitch.

Mezza. The half.

Mr. The guiding, or master-note in transposition. B-mi.

Michtam. An old psalm-tune:

Microusticks. Instruments to increase sounds, as speaking trumpets, &c.

Minim. A note containing two crotchets.

Minstrel. One that plays on instruments, or sings methodically.

Minstrelsy. The art of performing musick either by instrument or voice.

Minor. The lesser or smaller.

Metron. The beating of time by motion.

Mode. The order of an octave; the key note; or the mark of the time.

Monochord, or Manichord. An instrument with one string, with a moveable bridge, to find out the proportions of all sounds, by proper divi-

sions; and to tune bells, &c. by:

Monstra. A direct, or index.

Mood. The marks, measures, or movements.

Moderatio. Of a moderate loudness, and middling time.

Modulation. The art of tuning, warbling, or regulating the voice, or instrument, so as to perform a piece of musick harmoniously, &c.

Motto. To move sounds proper and pleasing.

Molle. Feint, or flat.

Motett. A church composition in different parts.

Musette. A modest song sung by women.

Musica-Attivo, or Prattica. To be a good performer or practitioner, to execute, without studying the theory, &c.

Musica contemplativa. To study the art without executing.

Musica-Harmonica. Musick in parts.

Musica Ecclesiastica. Church musick

Musica-Diatonica. In the natural key.
Musica.

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Musica Metabolica. In an artificial key.

Musico. A musician, or master of musick.

Musico-Theorico. A person who studies the science of musick in general.

Musica, or Musc. The whole doctrine of sounds in general: king Bardus is said to have invented it in Abraham's time.

Musica Rythmica. That part which considers only time.

Musick-Metrica. The making of verses to musick.

Musick Vocal. The singing of the voice only, as psalms and such like:

Mutation. The various changes of tones, &c. Also pipes stopped.

Muth. An ancient psalm-instrument, or tune.

N

Natural. A mark of restoration to its original state.

Neginoth. A stringed psalm instrument, generally played on by women; with the fingers.

Necessario. Necessary, and must be done.

Notte Piene. Are notes having black heads.

Nonupla. Quick jig time.

Non. Not.

Nona. A ninth.

Notes. Characters to distinguish time; as semibreves, &c.

Note Firme. The reading-tone in chants.

O

Obsequies. Are songs at a funeral, performed in honour to the dead.

Obstinato. Continue the same, &c.

Obliquo. An ancient square note, drawn diagonally over various spaces and lines, which served as a slur for all it overspread.

Oboe, or Oboi. An hautboy.

Obscuro. Are notes having black heads.

Octave. A perfect eighth.

Octavino. A small spinnet, an eighth above concert.

Octuple-measure. Eight quavers in a bar.

Ode. A song sung to an instrument.

Omnes. All together.

Ondeggiare. To keep the hand wavering two motions, up or down, in beating time, &c.

Operate-pitch. Concert pitch.

Open. Pipes unstopped; strings not fretted; and the key natural.

Opera. Songs set to musick, accompanied with instruments.

Organ. The grandest of all instruments; Jubal, is said to have first invented it; pope Vicilianus first introduced them into churches, in the year 657, to stimulate the people to devotion, and make them more cheerful and merry.

Oratorio. A sacred opera, on a divine subject, taken from scripture, whose musick should be composed in the greatest perfection.

Organo. Musick for the organ, or the thorough bass, &c.

Ordinario. Often, or commonly:

Orchestra. The place for musicians, &c.

Officer.

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Offervanz. With exactness and care.

Oscilation. Trembling or waving.

Ostinato. Continue the same, &c.

Otaconfics. Hearing trumpets, &c.

Ottavo. An octave, or eighth.

Ottina. Triple, or Tripla-time.

Overture. Played before the concert begins.

Oxipeni. The highest degree of any cord, &c.

P

P. P. More soft.

P. P. P. or *Pianissimo.* As soft and weak as possible.

Patetica. Pathetical, moving, and affecting.

Para. Next of all, or near alike.

Part. Any portion of musick in its proper cliff.

Passionato. Passionately, moving and affecting.

Passpied. A very brisk minuet air.

Pastoral. A soft air, sung like shepherds, &c.

Pause. A rest, or note of silence.

Pause. To stop; or a mark so called.

Parafoni. In concord, &c.

Parte superiore. All that have parts under them.

Parte inferiore. The lowest part, or ground part of all above.

Participation. To regulate and amend, &c.

Passagio, or Passage. A portion of notes in any part imitated by another part. Also the degree that sounds and moves from one cord to another.

Pentachord. An instrument invented by the Scythians, containing five strings.

Perfect Cords. The unison, 3d, 5th, 6th, and their octaves.

Peals. A set of bells, or lessons struck thereon.

Phrygian Mood. Of warlike musick.

Phonics. The art of improving sounds by the situation of voices and instruments.

Piano P. Soft and sweet, like an echo.

Pietoso. Soft, pitiful, and compassionate.

Pieno. Full, or in full chorus.

Pique. Each note to be heard very distinct.

Pitch-pipe. An instrument to set instruments and tunes by.

Piu. A little more.

Plain-Chant, or Plain Song. The church-tune.

Point. A dot of addition. Also a portion of leading notes again imitated

Pocq. A little less.

Pæan. A song of victory, to commend, &c.

Prattico. One who only performs and not studies.

Prohibito-Intervallo. Forbidden intervals; falsely composed, &c.

Prepare. To make ready, to let in a discord, which is resolved directly by a following concord, called the resolution.

Preludes. Played before, between, and after.

Presto. Quick time.

Presto

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Presto Presto; or *Preffissimo*. As quick as possible.

Prolation. The art of shaking the voice on any note.

Pronto. Quick, without loss of time.

Proportion. The true relation of sounds, or time, &c.

Proslambanemenos. A low sound added, &c.

Proportion. In good order, in tune and time.

Proem. A prelude, or entrance.

Psalteryist. A player on the psaltery.

Psalterion. A psaltery used amongst the ancient Hebrews. It resembled a spinnet, and strung with 13 wire-strings, tuned unisons or octaves, and struck with a bent wire or stick, as is our dulcimer. Another sort was like a flute, used in churches with the singing, called sambucus.

Psalms. Divine songs.

Psalmody. The art of singing psalms; also the place.

Psalmodist. A teacher of psalmody.

Pyknos. The minute parts of an octave,

twelve of which are contained therein; one pyknos being only one semitone.

Q

Quardo. A character, called a natural.

Quaver. A note half as long as a crotchet.

Quinta. A fifth.

Quarter - Notes. Supposed hemifemiotones.

Quadrato, or *Quadro*. A natural ♮.

Quatricroma. A semi-semiquaver.

Quavering. To shake or trill the voice, &c.

Quieto maniere. Changing agreeably.

R

Resolvent. The concord that follows a discord.

Resolving. Passing next into, &c. as discords are resolved by concords.

Reconcile. To make an artificial key to be in effect as the two natural ones.

Reäte & Retro. Forwards and backwards.

Rectus Ductus. Rising or falling by degrees.

Research, or *Ricercata*. A voluntary pricked out and played on the organ before the grand piece begins, &c.

Retto. The manner of moving sounds properly, smooth and agreeable.

Re. The ancient vocal sol-note.

Recitative. To sing in a tone like grave chanting.

Register. The stop of an organ, or pitch-pipe, that draws out.

Repeat. A character denoting a repetition.

Resonance. A resounding, or sounding again.

Responsary Song. A composition that is sung by turns.

Rest. To keep silence, or a mark so called.

Risentito. Brisk, lively, and expressive.

Rivogliamento, *Rivoltare*, or *Reversco*. Parts interchanging.

Riga-lines. The five lines whereon notes are fixed.

Ribat-

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Ribattuta. To give a note many striking.
Risvegliato. A lively strain following a dull one.
Ripiano, or Ripieno. Full, or all parts to play or sing to fill up the harmony complete.
Ritornello. A repeated part: a short air, &c. Also a glee.
Round. Canons so performed.
Rondeaus. Tunes ending with the first strain, D. C. at the end.
Roundelay. A strain repeated at the end of every verse.
Rostrum. An instrument to rule paper for musical compositions.
Roulade. A trilling or shaking.
Rotondo. A natural ♮.

S

Salve. An anthem.
Salmo. A psalm.
Salmodia. The art and knowledge of singing of psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs.
Saltarella. Time leaping, jumping;

or point and semi.
Salto. A leap, or moving by leaps:
Salve Regina. A sort of anthem.
Scale. A table of any sort drawn uniform: our present scale of musick was improved by *Guido Arctinus*, in 1028.
Score. All parts in view, bar against bar, as first composed.
Selah. An Hebrew word used 73 times in the old book of psalms, and twice in the book of Habakkuk, signifying for ever, Amen, &c. but mostly for a pause or stop, for the fingers to raise their voices, in a full chorus, to verses of great importance, &c.
Semi. The half; also a semitone wanting.
Semitonick. A scale consisting of semitones.
Senza. Without.
Serenade. Night musick, played at the door, or window.
Sesquialteral. As much, and half as much more.
Seventh. A discording interval.

Semibreve. A note of 4 beats.
Seraphic. Sudden angelic emotions, or heavenly songs, &c.
Ser-vices. Church hymns, &c. set to musick.
Segna, or Signa. Any sign, mark, or character.
Semidiapason. A defective eighth.
Sequenz. A Romish prose hymn.
Sesqui. A whole, and a half.
Sesta, or Sexta. A sixth, or six.
Sfuggito. To omit, leave out, or avoid.
Shofbanim. An ancient psalm instrument or tune.
Shagion. An old psalm-tune.
Sharp. A mark of extension; also notes raised half a tone.
Shake. To trill or shake notes, &c.
Shemintb. An ancient instrument of eight strings; or the eighth band in the temple.
Shushan. An ancient psalm-tune.
Smorzato. To bear a light bow, play soft, or touch lightly.
Softenuto. Soft, equal, and steady.
Sogetto.

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Sogetto. The main subject part.

Sol. The vocal word for G. or D.

Solcito. Solidly, mournfully.

Solo, or *Solus.* Alone, or parts so moving.

Sonato, or or *Suonato.* A composition for instruments only.

Sonnet. A pleasing song, or glee.

Sopra. Above, or the upper.

Soprano. The first treble.

Sosprio. Rest, or keep silent.

Sotto. Below, or under parts.

Suave, or *Sovamente.* Sweet and agreeable.

Solfeggiare, or *Solfaing.* The practice of calling the notes properly, as sol, la mi, fa, &c. that the sacred word of God may not be profaned by carelefs repetitions.

Song. The general subject of any musical composition; also the key-note which governs and regulates it, &c. Also a lay.

Soloquoy. A tune to one's own thoughts.

Spaium. Spaces between lines.

Spiccato, or *Staccato.* Notes heard very distinct and separate, to express the passions of the subject, &c. to speak stunt and bold; to such notes as have dots over them.

Spirito, or *Spiritoso.* With vigour; life, and spirit.

Stettimana. Sung alternately, to answer each other in turns

Strain. Part of a composition.

Staff. The five lines, and spaces, &c. or the notes thereon; or a series of verses.

Stentato. Strive to express the subject justly, or bold and stunt.

Stretto. Shortened, or more quick.

Stromento. Instruments in general.

Style. The manner in which musick is composed, to all subjects.

Subito. Quick, or quickly turn over.

Succession-Sounds. Going on conjointly to produce melody by degrees; or by leaps disjointly, to produce harmony.

Suono. Sound, cord, voice, tone, note, &c.

Svegliato. Lively, brisk, and gay.

Supposition. The concord supposed to follow a discord, &c.

Swell. To strengthen; also the eccho stop of an organ, &c.

Syfgia. Concords, standing, often founding harmoniously, from whose octaves all parts may be heard.

Synthesis. A composition, or a joining.

Syncopated. Driven on, or forward.

Syncope. A division on longer notes; or notes syncopated or driven, &c. though not thorough bars.

Symphony. Airs agreeable to the composition, to ornament. Likewise a canon in unison.

Syncopation. Driving the time of notes through the next bar.

System. The most ancient Greek scale of musick; Mercury is said to have invented it about 2000 years after the creation.

T

Tacet: Be silent, or rest.

Tacta, *Tact,* or *Tactus.* The measure, &c. or mood.

Tagliato.

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Tagliato. Cut, or the C in common-time, with a line across it, to make the movement quicker.

Tasto Solo. To strike such sounds till other words or parts come on.

Temperatio, or Temperament. To temper or amend imperfect concords, to give more grace and beauty to several defects, by taking away or adding a semitone to any cord required in the several elements, &c.

Tenore Concertante. Tenor of the little chorus.

Tenore Ripieno. Tenor of the grand chorus.

Tempo Buona. Time good; on a concord.

Tempo Cattivo. Time bad; on a discord.

Temporegiato. Give the finger time to express passions.

Tendo. The same as rotondo.

Te Deum. A famous church-hymn or service, composed by St. *Ambrose*; and frequently sung as a national thanksgiving for a victory.

Tempo. Time in general.

Tempo giusto. Time, very equal.

Tenore, or Tenor. The church-tune, or leading part, being the second octave above the bass, or the chief melody.

Tenorist. A performer of tenor, &c.

Tenderment. Tenderly and soft.

Ternario Tempo. Triple Time.

Tetrachord. An interval, commonly called a fourth, which is either greater or lesser. The ancient Greek Diagram was divided into three or more tetrachords. Likewise an instrument of four strings.

Therndy. A funeral song.

Thefis. Falling.

Third. A concurring interval.

Thorough Bass. Continual Bass, often figured. Ludovicus Viadana, an Italian, invented it in the year 1600.

Time, Tune, and Concord. The three great properties of melody and harmony.

Tirata. Tied notes; moving by degrees, or by leaps, &c.

Y

Timoroso. With dread, fearfulness, and respect, &c.

Toccata. An organ voluntary, when both hands are employed quick and slow.

Tono, or Tone. The property of sound, whether grave or acute.

Toccatina. A short voluntary.

Transitus. The several variations from high to low, &c. or from gay to mournful.

Tria Harmonical. The harmonical triad, when three sounds are heard together in harmony.

Triplicato. Intervals tripled; the 17th being only a 3d tripled, thus, from 17 take 7 twice, and three will remain; 3 being the lowest term, the other are its octaves, &c.

Tritone. A major 4th of six semitones.

Tronco. To cut sounds short, leaving room between to make signs of grief, wonder, sighs, or surprize, &c.

Treble. Threefold, or the 3d octave above the bass.

Tremoletto, or Tremolo, or Trill, or tr.
The

A NEW MUSICAL DICTIONARY.

The shaking of any note, or tremblement.

Tritone. The greater third.

Trisagium, or Trisagion. A church hymn with three holies.

Tronco per Grazio. Cut your notes so short as to have a small space of silence between each note, &c.

Tune. An air judiciously composed according to the rules of musick, &c.

Tutti, or Tutt. Full, or all parts move together; or called fulls.

V

Vacua Notte: Head of notes open.

Vagante suoni. Sounds moveable, &c.

Vaump: To amend, or fill up, or a kind of sham bass, &c.

Veloce. Very quick.

Verse. When parts do not all perform in full chorus, that the words may more easily be heard.

Verte. Turn over the leaf.

Verbero. Division on long notes.

Vergelia, Vergula, or Vergetta. The tails of notes.

Vibration. The tremblings of sounds, strings, &c.

Vigorofo, or Vigorofamente. With strength and vigour.

Viol, or Violin. A stringed instrument, of six or four strings, said to be first invented by Jubal.

Visto, or Viskament. Quick, lose no time.

Univocal. Voices singing in unison.

Unison. Many voices or instruments in one sound.

Voce, or Vox. The voice, or a human voice.

Voix de Port, or Port de Voix: Just touch on one note above, or below, the following note.

Voluntary. A grand extempory piece of musick performed on the organ before the composition begins, &c.

In divine service it is performed just before the first lesson, which is, or ought to be, solemn, grand, and noble withal; free from all antick or lascivious airs, which only corrupt the mind with impure thoughts, &c.

Ut. The note G-fol-re in the ancient scale.

W

Waits. A set of musicians:

Wild-Notes. To sing or whistle as birds, or to sing only by hearing others.

Y

Yastio, or Iastio. The Ionick-mood.

Yonico, or Ionick. A mood, light, soft, airy, and melting.

Z

Zoppo, or Claudus: Jumping counter-tenors, &c. above or below the subject.

T H E

T H E

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